"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are showers, much cooler in the afternoon, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,378. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 1.01⅛; cash corn, 35; cash cotton, 7⅛.

FOREIGN.—The Governor of the Bank of England announced at its semi-annual meeting that the institution had signified its willingness, in response to the proposals of the United States and France, to hold one-fifth of its bullion reserve in silver, as permissible under the act of 1844. The Paris Temps says Ambassador Patenotre has been transferred from Washington to Madrid, and that Count Montholon, the French Minister at Brussels, will succeed him. The Kaiser is anxious to have Queen Victoria visit him in Germany, and a meeting at Potsdam or Coblenz may be arranged to take place in April. Catholic missionaries in China complain of persecutions at the hands of natives. King Christian of Denmark had a serious fall at a fortress in Cresund. He is in his eighties year. Forty persons were drowned by the sinking of the steamer Tsarevitch in collision near Astrakhan. M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, gave a dinner and reception in Paris in honor of the King of Siam.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Mrs. M. M. Brooks, better known as "Auntie Brooks," died in Pana, Ill. She was a well-known nurse in the Union Army during the Civil War.

There was considerable rioting by the coal strikers in the vicinity of Hazleton, Penn., yesterday, and the troops were kept on the march to suppress it.

The National Democratic County Committee met last night and effected a permanent organization. W. R. Grace's name, whenever mentioned, was cheered.

The Republican County Committee without a dissenting note declared in favor of nominating a straight ticket and also adopted resolutions censuring the Citizens' Union for not participating in the anti-Tammany conferences and for nominating a candidate for Mayor.

Gov. Black has appointed William Nathan Cohen, the pleader of the law firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Sedgwick. Mr. Cohen was indorsed by every Justice of the Appellate Division of the First Department in this city and several Brooklyn Justices. His term of office will expire Jan. 1, 1899.

Page 2.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith yesterday said that the action of the New York Democracy was likely to affect the party nationally.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is jubilant about his victory over Worth, and says that the regulars will beat him at the primaries and in the convention.

Seth Low had nothing to say yesterday in regard to the political situation or his candidacy for Mayor. He will address a mass meeting in Cooper Union on Oct. 6.

Hungarians and Slavonians held a meeting last night at 28 Avenue A to sympathize with the striking miners at Hazleton, Penn., but the Socialists swooped down on them and dispersed them.

Richard Croker left town yesterday and said he would not be back for a week. It is believed that he wishes to avoid office seekers. He recently had a conference with ex-Secretary Whitney on the political situation, and also paid a visit to Tammany Hall.

The four men who escaped from the Richmond County Jail on Wednesday evening were not captured yesterday, though the police and Deputy Sheriffs of Staten Island searched the woods for them. It is thought that they had a confederate outside, and a boat was waiting for them in the Fresh Kills.

Almost the entire session of the trial of the Luetgert murder case in Chicago yesterday was occupied in a tilt between the State's expert, Prof. George Dorsey, and the attorneys for the defense. The latter failed to shake the expert's testimony concerning femurs. Luetgert entered the courtroom on crutches. He said that he had sprained his ankle while sparring a friendly bout with one of the guards of the jail.

Page 4.

The Brooklyns defeated the Washingtons at Eastern Park yesterday.

Many records were broken in the closing events of the Springfield Bicycle Club's big racing tournament. Jimmy Michael made new figures from two to ten miles, finishing in 18:33 1-5.

Hamburg won the Excelsior Stakes at the Gravesend track yesterday, but pulled up lame and may retire for the season. Harry Reed won the Bay Shore Stakes after a hard race with Hugh Penny.

The trotting meeting at the Parkway track ended yesterday. Mary C., the favorite in the 2:40 class, was beaten by Arbitrator. In the 2:22 trot Nita Pancoast chased Repeate out in three lively brushes.

In the shooting at Creedmoor yesterday the Twelfth Regiment team won the First Brigade and State matches, and beat all records in the latter. The Seventh Regiment was second in both contests. The Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn won the Second Brigade match.

Page 5.

D. T. Watson, a colored school teacher, was lynched Wednesday night in Hamilton, Ark., as a "warning to nigger school teachers."

The Jamaica Fire Department yesterday celebrated its hundredth anniversary by a parade through the village. Departments from other towns participated.

The gripman lost control of Cable Car No. 776 at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue last night, and two collisions followed. Several persons were bruised.

The Merchants' Association is still negotiating with the passenger departments of various railroads with a view of obtaining reduced rates for extra Fall excursions.

The crew of the Olive Pecker, who burned their vessel off the coast of South America after the steward had murdered the Captain and mate, are reported to be on their way to Boston for trial.

The fact that John McCullagh took the oath of office as Chief of Police does not make him such legally. Commissioner Parker says the act of taking the oath does not amount to anything.

Muser Brothers have protested against the action of the Collector of the Port in assessing an import duty of 50 per cent. on a quantity of embroidered boleros designed to be worn by ladies over their dress waists.

Mrs. Mary McDonald and her daughter, Mrs. Susan Morris, both of Guttenberg, and the boy Timmerman, passengers on the steamboat Catskill, which was sunk in a collision with the steamboat St. Johns, are still unaccounted for.

In the Tombs Court yesterday Magistrate Crane lost his temper during the examination of a case against members of the firm of Tobin, Troy & Co., alleged brokers, accused of swindling Mrs. F. N. Wheaton, and said their conduct was shameful.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has refused to authorize the expenditure of $500,000 to build the Botanical Museum in Bronx Park, according to the plans approved by the Park Board. The question of funds for a school census referred to the Corporation Counsel.

Page 7.

The Governor of the Bank of England announced that the institution is prepared to hold one-fifth of the bullion held against its note issue in silver, provided that the French Mint is again open to the free coinage of silver and that prices at which silver is procurable and salable are satisfactory.

Many British officers were killed in the Samana expedition in Afghanistan. The tribesmen poured a heavy fire on the troops at Rawat Pass for six hours. The Sikhs displayed wonderful valor during the siege of Fort Gulistan, parties of ten and sixteen men each capturing three standards from the large forces of the enemy.

Page 10.

The will of E. H. Bogart of Roslyn is missing. George M. McClure, to whom Bogart intrusted a package thought to contain the will, says that he gave it to a stranger who represented himself as an officer.

Page 12.

A team of horses ran away yesterday on Coney Island and dashed into a pavilion and wrecked it.

The wheat market yesterday was weak, although foreign advices were encouraging and the export business fair.

Ex-Judge Donohue, assignee for Seymour Brothers, is not yet ready to announce the assets and liabilities of that firm.

The Brooklyn Board of Health has closed the public school on Barren Island. Contagious diseases are reported from there.

The Park Board yesterday decided to place a bronze tablet on a piece of polished granite on the inclined terrace around Gen. Grant's tomb.

The suit of the New York and Westchester Water Company against the Hotchkiss Gun and Joseph Richardson estates, involving $6,000,000, has been settled.

Martin Thorn and Mrs. Nack were yesterday transferred to the Queens County Jail, in Long Island City. They are to have separate trials, and dates are set for next month.

The Brooklyn Bridge Trustees yesterday gave permission to the Brooklyn trolley companies to construct a surface terminal on Park Row instead of overhead as was originally proposed.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago said yesterday that although the Pennsylvania Railroad had refused passes for his party, officials of the company met him at Pittsburg and offered him a private car.

At a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday a witness testified that the cost of an underground railway had been underestimated. Under certain circumstances the extra expense might reach up into the millions.

The war of the biscuit companies is at an end according to a Chicago dispatch, resulting in a consolidation of three big companies. This story is denied by Manager F. L. Sommer of the American Biscuit Company works in this city.

Nearly complete statistics of the attendance of children at the public schools shows that on the second day 177,104 were registered, and admissions had been refused on the first and second days to 6,585. The figures from the schools above the Harlem will increase the totals somewhat.

The annual meeting of the New York State Credit Men's Association was held yesterday. The membership is increasing rapidly. The Committee on Legislation submitted a report saying that it was the purpose of the association to follow up rigidly and relentlessly any and every fraudulent debtor.

Corporation Counsel Scott sent a communication to Commissioner Collis yesterday advising him to ask the State Railroad Commissioners as quickly as possible to reopen the Amsterdam Avenue change of motive power matter, and to make an attempt to get them to compel the two rival street railways to run on common tracks.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.

News of the Railroads.—Page 10.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.

The United Service.—Page 10.

Business Troubles.—Page 10.

New Corporations.—Page 9.

Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Court Calendars.—Page 10.

Losses by Fire.—Page 2.

Real Estate—Page 10.

Amusements.—Page 7.

Baseball.—Page 4.

MRS. M. M. BROOKS DEAD.

Known as "Auntie Brooks," She Nursed Union Soldiers in Battles of the Civil War.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 16.—Mrs. M. M. Brooks, better known as "Auntie Brooks," died today from old age. She was eighty-eight years old. Mrs. Brooks was, perhaps, one of the widest-known, best-beloved, and most remarkable persons in the Union, gaining her prominence through her connection with the Civil War. She was an army nurse at all the principal battles fought during the war, including Gettysburg, Shiloh, and Pittsburg Landing. She was also at Fort Donelson and in Andersonville Prison.

CATHARINE WATTS, AGED 107.

Lives Near Quakertown, Penn.—Enjoys Excellent Health.

READING, Penn., Sept. 16.—Mrs. Catharine Watts, who lives near Quakertown, Bucks County, is 107 years old to-day and still enjoys good health and the use of all her faculties. Mrs. Watts now resides with her daughter, Mrs. John Frederick. In 1880, at the age of ninety, Mr. Watts died of cancer.

Mrs. Watts is the mother of ten children, five of whom are living, the oldest eighty-three and the youngest fifty-seven years of age.

There are living 48 grandchildren, 129 great-grandchildren, and 23 great-great-grandchildren. Mrs. Watts sees quite well without glasses, eats three meals a day, and sleeps well.

She has never been twenty miles from home.

TENTS FALL IN ELGIN, ILL.

Accident at the Buffalo Bill Show—Mother Claims Another's Infant.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 16.—At the Buffalo Bill show late Wednesday afternoon a section of canvas fell, injuring 400 people. Three heavy tent poles struck the spectators and a panic followed. The canvas was removed within a short time, which prevented many from being smothered.

Fred Witte, a Bloomingdale farmer, was dangerously injured by a falling pole hitting him on the head. The others who were injured are: Mrs. Luther Smith, 217 National Street, head and shoulder hurt and suffered internal injuries; William Reibel of Udina, head and face cut and bruised; Mrs. Lasker, hip injured; son of Mrs. Lasker, leg injured; Mrs. Smith had her head injured; she was carrying a baby in her arms, which was afterward found to be in possession of another woman, who had left her child at home and claimed the Smith infant.

FORGERS CAUGHT IN CHICAGO.

Two Men Arrested with $23,000 in Notes Which They Meant to Float.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—A cleverly laid plot by which it is claimed forged paper to the amount of $25,000 or more was to be palmed off on local brokers was frustrated to-day by Central Station detectives, who arrested John Crowe and P. A. Stonehouse on charges of forgery.

Both men, the police say, were formerly employed as private detectives by the Pinkerton Agency. Notes to the amount of $23,000, which are pronounced forgeries, were found in the possession of the two men. In addition to this, the police have learned of one man who had accepted another note for $5,000 and had made a loan on it, supposing it to be genuine.

All of these notes bore the name Edward E. Todd, and were made in sums ranging from $1,000 to $5,000. The police say that Stonehouse busied himself on the outside among brokers negotiating loans on spurious notes. When he found a man willing to advance money, he sent him to the office in the Board of Trade to verify the signature on the note.

The prospective loaner invariably found the office in charge of Crowe, who volunteered the information that the signatures were all right. The notes are made payable in ninety days, and only for the accidental discovery Crowe and Stonehouse would have had ample time to float all of their paper.

Hard Cider Vendor Fined.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—Hard cider again has been held to be a "liquor" within the meaning of the liquor tax law. Jesse Ager of Carmel, Putnam County, has just been convicted and fined $200 for selling hard cider without a liquor tax certificate.

PRESIDENT DIAZ ATTACKED

An Assault Perpetrated on the Head of the Mexican Republic.

HIS ASSAILANT ARRESTED

The Outrage Was Committed While the President Was on His Way to the Celebration of the Mexican Independence Day.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 16.—An attack was made shortly after 10 o'clock this morning on President Diaz as he was proceeding from the palace to the Alameda to distribute medals to the survivors of the war. The city is in a fever of excitement over the matter, and many conflicting stories are in circulation.

One version of the affair is that as the President was entering the Almeda, or central park of the city, a middle-aged man, armed with a long poniard, jumped forward from the crowd and made an attempt to stab the President. He was at once seized by the members of the Presidential suite and the police and handcuffed. Then, by side streets, to avoid publicity, he was taken under a strong guard to the Fourth Ward Police Station. The authorities have so far refused to make a statement. No weapon was found on the prisoner when he arrived at the police station, and it is thought by many that he only attempted to strike the President with his hand. The motive of the man is unknown.

When attacked the President was walking, as is his custom on Independence Day, and was between Minister Mena, of Communications, and Gen. Berriozabal, Minister of War. Gen. Mena grappled with the President's assailant, who was handed over to the police.

After the attack President Diaz reviewed 25,000 troops. He was surrounded by the members of his Cabinet and apparently was unmoved by the incident. The people cheered for Mexico and Gen. Diaz.

Upon reaching the police station the prisoner was identified as Ignacio Anulfo. He has been employed in a Notary's office as a clerk, and is said by the Chief of Police to have a record as a man of violent habits, given to drink and quarrelsome.

It is reported to-night that Anulfo will be tried by court-martial.

Gen. Powell Clayton, the United States Minister, called upon President Diaz this afternoon, and offered his congratulations upon the latter's escape from injury.

To-day was the national holiday of the country, being the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and the streets were thronged with people. The attack on the President was made just before the military parade started.

WEYLER'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—The Government has received a cablegram from Capt. Gen. Weyler in the course of which he says that his plan of campaign is to complete the pacification of the west end of the Island of Cuba before commencing operations in the east.

Spanish Steamer Lost Off Manila.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—Word has been received here that the Spanish coasting steamer Taal has been lost off Manila, Philippine Islands.

Several of her passengers were drowned.

STRASSBURG BARS BERNHARDT.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Paris says that Mme. Bernhardt wanted to play at the Strassburg Statthalter.

The authorities, realizing the fact that a few years ago she refused to play in Berlin and vowed that she would never play in Germany, have declined to grant her permission to play in Strassburg unless she first appears at a German theatre, which she refuses to do.

FOR SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.

Gov. Black Appoints William N. Cohen to Fill the Vacancy Caused by Judge Sedgwick's Death.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—Gov. Black has appointed William N. Cohen of New York City as a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge John Sedgwick.

William Nathan Cohen is connected with the law firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, and has been the firm's pleader since 1883. He has figured prominently in many important litigations. He has been engaged actively at the bar for about sixteen years without having held a public office heretofore, and says that he would not accept one outside of his profession.

Mr. Cohen was born in this city in 1857, and worked his way through Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in the class of 1879. He then went to the Columbia Law School, and was graduated there in 1881. Two years ago his name was mentioned for the Union ticket nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court. In this city he has been practically indorsed for the position to which he has been appointed by the bench and bar of the First and Second Judicial Districts.

Chief Justice Van Brunt of the Appellate Division of the First Department and his associates, Justice Barrett, Justice Rumsey, Justice Patterson, Justice Ingraham, Justice O'Brien, and Justice Williams, have all spoken to Gov. Black of his fitness for the post. Justices Goodrich, Cullen, and Bartlett of the Appellate Division and Justice Maddox of the Second Department have been among his supporters in Brooklyn, while Elihu Root, Hamilton Odell, and Charles E. Miller are among the other members of his profession who have advanced his claims. In fact, Mr. Cohen has had about forty men personally supporting his candidacy.

Mr. Cohen lives at 19 West Thirty-first Street, and belongs to the Lotos, Lawyers, University, Athletic, and Harmonie Clubs, the Bar Association of the City and State of New York, the Arion Society, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the American Society of Fine Arts, the Brooklyn Republican Club, Alpha Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa, and the Dartmouth Alumni Association. He will enter upon his duties at once. His term will expire Jan. 1, 1899.

WIND STORM AT FORT WAYNE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 16.—A severe wind storm swept over this city and vicinity to-day, doing considerable damage and fatally injuring George K. Rockenberger, Fred Wehr, and Andrew Elndefler.

The men were injured by falling bricks from demolished chimneys. Telegraph and telephone wires were prostrated and considerable damage done to barns and plate-glass windows and outbuildings.

Red Men Oppose Liquor Selling.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—At to-day's session of the convention of the Improved Order of Red Men, a motion in line with the effort to oust saloon keepers from membership in the order was adopted. It provides that no dispensation shall be granted to tribes for the purpose of giving entertainments at which intoxicating liquors are to be sold.

Child Killed by a Street Car.

Minnie Roder, twenty-two months old, of 103 Goerck Street, was struck by a Grand Street horse car in front of her home last night, and died a few hours later. William Van Glahn of 657 Eleventh Avenue, the driver of the car, was locked up in the Union Market Station.

RIOTOUS COAL STRIKERS

Pennsylvania Troops Kept on the March to Prevent Further Violence.

WORKING MINERS ATTACKED

Women Lead the Marching Bands of Strikers—Gen. Gobin Ordered by the Governor to Suppress Meetings of the Miners.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 16.—The American Federation of Labor has taken up the cause of the mine workers in this region. Their organizers are at work here, and a uniform scale will be formulated and presented to the operators. There will be no marching or anything in the way of a demonstration, and no attempt will be made to bring about sympathetic strike movements.

The peace prevailing during the last few days was broken to-day by a conflict between striking and working miners, which for a time threatened to be serious. A body of about 150 men and boys, led by a score or more of women, made a raid on the Carson, Star, and Monarch collieries, at Honeybrook, near Audenried.

The women, as well as their followers, were armed with clubs and stones, and before the 300 workers could be induced to come out the missiles were used. Some of the women stationed themselves on the top of a culm bank and pelted the workingmen with stones. One Hungarian was clubbed over the head and badly injured.

The encounter was the result of an attempt to start up the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre collieries. Despite the determination to remain out until Superintendent Lawall was heard from regarding the 10 per cent. advance demanded, a number of Hungarians and Italians reported for work this morning. As soon as this news reached Bunker Hill and Honeybrook, the attack was made, each colliery being visited in turn.

The Superintendent called for the assistance of Sheriff Scott of Schuylkill County, and that official made a demand on Gen. Gobin for a body of soldiers. A battalion of the Eighth Regiment, under Col. Magee, hurriedly marched from their Audenried camp to the scene of the trouble, but it was over and the men had scattered when the soldiers reached there.

Col. Magee received a report of the occurrence, and made a demonstration, with the idea of subduing the turbulent inclinations of the foreigners. The march proceeded through Honeybrook, Bunker Hill, and McAdoo. Here the troops were halted, while the officers made a short reconnoitre toward Silver Brook. Nothing of a suspicious character was seen, however, and the troops were marched back to camp.

The soldiers had not been out of sight ten minutes before a crowd of strikers pounced upon a squad of Hungarians, who were screening coal near the Star washery, and forced them to quit work. This second movement resulted in the sending of a squadron of the Governor's troops to the disturbed district this afternoon. They returned at 6 o'clock with the report that all was quiet.

Honeybrook being beyond the jurisdiction of Luzerne County, Sheriff Scott to-day made a requisition on Gov. Hastings for a body of troops to be stationed there permanently. Another attempt to resume work will be made at the Honeybrook collieries to-morrow.

A mine official made the statement today that some Hungarians had reported to him that they could not account for twenty-eight of their countrymen who were in last Friday's parade. It is the general opinion that they were frightened away, and are still in hiding. At the hospital to-day there was no change in the condition of the wounded men.

Gov. Hastings to-night sent a message to Gen. Gobin, ordering him to suppress all meetings having a tendency to incite to riot. This will doubtless prevent the labor meeting scheduled for Saturday night. The streets of Hazleton were quiet to-day. Interest is centred in the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will be held Monday or Tuesday.

COAL MINERS RESUME WORK.

End of the Long Strike in the Pittsburg District.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 16.—After nearly three months' idleness, between 15,000 and 18,000 coal miners in the Pittsburg district went to work to-day in accordance with the action taken at yesterday's convention, authorizing the men to resume work in all mines complying with the provisions of the scale of 65 cents adopted at Columbus. The remainder of the 23,000 miners of the district will be at work before the close of the week.

It is estimated that the strike, which lasted sixty-five working days, cost the people of the Pittsburg district from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000. Of this amount the miners lost about $2,250,000 in wages.

The strike against the De Armitts will continue indefinitely, arrangements having been made to assess the working miners 5 per cent. of their wages to defray the expenses of keeping up the fight until the 65-cent rate is made uniform throughout the district.

COAL FAMINE THREATENED.

The Situation in Minneapolis Considered Serious.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 16.—There is every prospect of a coal famine here in the immediate future. The stocks now on the docks amount to less than 125,000 tons, and they are being reduced by from 200 to 400 cars daily. Of the whole amount on hand, 65,000 tons have been contracted for by railroads, leaving only 60,000 tons for domestic consumption.

Last month's total receipts were only 40,000 tons, against 118,000 tons for the corresponding period one year ago. If the demand is no greater this season than last, it will take 500 cargoes to make up the deficiency, and vessel men say it is impossible to obtain that amount. The outlook is considered serious.

Illinois Miners Resume.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—The coal miners' strike is over, so far as the district supplying the St. Louis market is concerned. Seventeen mines in the Sixth Illinois district resumed work to-day. It is probable that all the small operators in the district will come into line before the end of the week.

TRADES UNIONS' ACTION.

They Will Hold a Meeting to Protest Against the Shooting.

Representatives of unions in the building trades in the Greater New York district are to hold a meeting on Sunday afternoon at Farrell's Hall, at Third Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, and make arrangements for a demonstration and mass meeting to protest against the shooting of the miners at Lattimer, Penn. It is proposed that the demonstration should take place during the daytime, and that on that day all labor should be stopped as an expression of the indignation of trades unions against the shooting of the miners by the Sheriff and the deputies. Resolutions to this effect were adopted by the Building Trades Section of the Central Labor Union.

The United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers issued a call for a mass meeting in Cooper Union this evening to protest against the Lattimer shooting. The call says: "Come in masses! Let the voice of the workingman be heard." Among those who have been announced to speak are Alexander Jonas, Abraham Cahan, Joseph Barondess, and M. Zametkin.

Brooklyn Preacher Called to Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 16.—A call has been extended to the Rev. A. A. Cameron of Brooklyn, N. Y., by the First Baptist Church of this city.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS MEET

Permanent Organization Effected by the County Committee—Hugh R. Garden Chairman.

DEMONSTRATION FOR GRACE

A Delegate Said that It Might Be Construed to Apply to Seth Low—Primaries Set for Next Week.

At the meeting of the National Democratic County Committee in the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue last night, in the absence of the man himself, the name of William R. Grace was applauded every time it was mentioned. Cheers were given for him, and the shout, "He's the first Mayor of Greater New York" resulted in one of the loudest demonstrations of the evening.

By 8:30 o'clock over 800 of the 900 members of the committee were in the hall, besides several hundred spectators. Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Chairman, after dwelling upon the importance of the coming campaign, said: "We are not here to indorse any candidate to-night. That must come later, when the conference committees meet." At which there was an uneasy shuffling of feet and visible disappointment in the faces of many of the members.

Permanent Organization Effected.

Capt. Hugh R. Garden was chosen Permanent Chairman, and it was during his speech that the Grace sentiment first manifested itself. It was where he referred to the National Democratic Party in this city as the "legitimate successor of the County Democracy."

Other officers of the permanent organization were elected as follows: Vice Presidents—John De Witt Warner, Dr. Joseph H. Senner, John A. Candor, and Charles V. Fornes; Recording Secretary—William J. Brown; Reading Secretary—Henry H. Sherman; Corresponding Secretary—John A. Henneberry, and Treasurer—Thomas F. Keating.

Upon motion of Mr. Scott a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of one man from each Senatorial district was appointed. This committee was as follows:

Tenth District, William Fitzpatrick; Eleventh District, Thomas J. Connor; Twelfth District, John Fennell; Thirteenth District, Andrew Dutcher; Fourteenth District, Charles O'Brien; Fifteenth District, Francis M. Scott; Sixteenth District, John Jeroloman; Seventeenth District, Frank McDermott; Eighteenth District, Charles Gerlach; Nineteenth District, George J. Vessner; Twentieth District, George G. Banzer, and Twenty-first District, Thomas Dempsey.

After the Committee on Resolutions had retired the Executive Committee, which consists of five men from each Assembly District was elected. It was when Mr. Grace's name was reached in the list as a member of the committee from the Twenty-eighth Assembly District that the incident of the night referred to occured.

Remark of a Delegate.

The resolutions as proposed by the committee and unanimously carried were characterized by a delegate after the meeting as "Grace resolutions," "although," he added, "they may be construed to apply to Seth Low." The section of the resolution he was speaking of was the one referring to the qualifications necessary for the first Mayor of Greater New York.

The resolutions condemned the increase in the real estate valuations of the city by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, and the dictation or interference by the State Legislature in local affairs. They favored the municipal ownership of municipal franchises, the eight-hour law for the public employes and employes of contractors of public work, and a strict enforcement of the civil service law.

The present excise law was treated also at length, and is in part as follows:

"We do not object to such excise laws as shall reasonably tax for public purposes the business of liquor selling, but we do condemn the present excise law which imposes an excessive tax in this city and unjustly discriminates against the City of New York in favor of other portions of the State, and deprives this city of a large share of the tax so imposed.

The Executive Committee met and organized immediately after the adjournment of the County Committee. Col. Robert Grier Monroe was made Chairman, and Mr. Henneberry, Secretary. As the plan of organization fixes the time for the primaries for Sept. 21, very little was done then except the appointment of a committee of two from the Borough of Manhattan and one from the Borough of the Bronx to confer with committees from the other boroughs in the consolidated city. Col. Monroe and H. de F. Baldwin were elected for Manhattan, and Edwin McCue from the Bronx. The committee then adjourned to meet to-night at 258 West Twenty-third Street.

A CHICAGO WOMAN'S VICTORY.

Mrs. Hall Gets a Verdict for Her Husband's Life Insurance.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Fannie Gideon Hall was awarded a verdict for the full amount of her husband's insurance in the Nederland Life Insurance Company to-day. The policy was for $10,000, and, with interest from the date of Mr. Hall's death, a year and a half ago, the verdict was for $10,650.

Elbert Mills Hall, the husband of the plaintiff, was connected with a New York weekly paper. The insurance company claimed that he had two wives. One of them was alleged to be Jessie Brown, a New York actress, who, while claiming to have been the wife of Hall, had no marriage certificate. Judge Allen ruled that the best proof of a marriage was the record, which was not produced, despite the fact that the marriage was asserted to have taken place in Chicago.

An effort was made to show that Hall was of dissolute habits, and secured his policy under false representations. Much of the evidence along this line was excluded by the Court.

C. C. SHAYNE CONTRADICTED.

Remarks About Boston Appraisers that Stir Up the Collector.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—President C. C. Shayne of the New York Merchants and Manufacturers' Association spoke here today at a meeting held for the formation of a similar organization. Among other things he said:

"I learn that a steamer landed at this port two weeks ago with 800 passengers, and that the average amount collected by the Government for duty on wearing apparel and personal effects was only $1 per head—only $800 collected from 800 passengers.

"Is it not evident that the tourists who arrived at this port have a number of friends among the Inspectors? Are you business men of Boston going to stand idly by and see this thing continue? Are you not going to see to it that the law is enforced so that your Government shall receive the revenue it is entitled to, and that your industries are protected? If you don't, then, gentlemen, you ought to have protection."

Collector Warren, to whom Mr. Shayne's remarks were reported to-night, said that Mr. Shayne did not know what he was talking about.

"Of course," said the Collector, "there are passengers who know the Inspectors, and in New York as well as Boston. But as for any Inspectors favoring a passenger by disregarding the law, I do not believe it. About the only answer I can make to such a general criticism is this: Find me the man who can show good evidence that there is any such thing done, any dishonesty or laxity of performance of duties, and I promise you it shall be investigated to the very limit."

POST OFFICE BUILDING CHEAP.

Lawyer J. F. Montignani Buys the One in Albany for $3.74.

ALBANY Sept. 16.—Lawyer John F. Montignani bought the Albany Post Office building yesterday for $3.74.

The Federal authorities owed about $4 for a water tax which the city has been unable to collect. Agreeable to custom the debt was auctioned off yesterday in the County Treasurer's office. Mr. Montignani promptly paid $3.74, and a certificate was given him. If the amount is not paid in two years, a full deed will be given the bidder, and in 1899 he can take possession.

ILLINOIS LADS ARRESTED.

They Stole a Piece of the Potter Palmer Wedding Cake.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 16.—Twelve small boys were fined in a justice's court here today, and three of them may be sent to the reform school for breaking into and looting the house of Mrs. S. H. Chapin, a prominent Rockford woman, while she was absent in Chicago.

One of the charges made against the boys was the theft and eating of a piece of Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer's wedding cake, Mrs. Chapin having preserved and kept it with other souvenirs since the wedding, at which she was a guest.

UNABLE TO GET RID OF LIFE.

Plainfield Man Who Was Hit by a Train and Unhurt Cuts His Throat.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 16.—Robert Rushton, a painter, was struck by a train on the Central Railroad on Tuesday and thrown high into the air and fifteen feet sideways to the side of the track. The doctors found he had escaped without a broken bone and without any serious injury. He was suffering from shock and covered with bruises, and has since been in the Muhlenberg Hospital.

Last evening he cut his throat with a tableknife which had been given him to eat his supper. The wound is not serious. He was suffering from melancholia. It is now believed that he attempted to get killed by the train.

MAIL CARRIERS HOLD A TRAIN.

Four Hundred Men Ride 600 Miles from Denver Without Food.

ATLANTIC, Iowa, Sept. 16.—Four hundred indignant delegates returning from the mail carriers' convention at San Francisco, after having been repeatedly promised that the train would stop, first at Lincoln, then at Omaha and Council Bluffs, by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway employes, so as to let them get something to eat, refused to allow the special train to leave here until their wants were satisfied.

They did not have a chance after leaving Denver, to get a bite, traveling a distance of nearly 600 miles. A dining car was placed on the train at this place, but because of the treatment they had received all refused to patronize it.

MULE SHOT TO LOOSE HIS HOLD.

Baseball Player of Lost Creek, Penn., Has His Hand Lacerated.

READING, Penn., Sept 16.—Michael Coyle, pitcher of the Lost Creek, Schuylkill County, Penn., baseball club was the victim to-day of a most peculiar accident. He was petting a mule, when the animal snapped at him, catching his hand.

It crushed its teeth through the hand, and, despite all efforts made to have the animal release its hold, it obstinately refused to do so.

As a last resort the mule was shot, and the young man's hand pried out of the dead brute's mouth. All the bones were broken, and the hand was mangled terribly.

SECTION MEN KILLED.

Colorado Midland Passenger Train Strikes a Hand Car.

LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 16.—The eastbound Colorado Midland passenger train struck a hand-car about six miles east of Basalt this afternoon, killing three and possibly four of the six section men on the car. The men on the hand-car thought that the passenger was late and were trying to make the siding at Basalt ahead of it. Just as they turned a sharp curve they came in collision with the train before they could jump or stop. They were thrown fifty feet from the track.

The train stopped and took the dead and injured aboard and brought them to this city. One of the men was instantly killed, John Lucas died before the train reached here. John Lyons expired in the ambulance while on the way to the hospital, and James Cody cannot live until morning. The other two were severely injured, but will recover.

CHICAGO GIRL FINED $1,000.

Squandered $600 of Her Brother's Savings at New York and Coney Island.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Since last Monday Theresa Pfeifer, sixteen years old, according to her own statement, has spent $600. The money belonged to Vincent Pfeifer, the girl's brother, who lives at 10 Ruble Street, and represented the savings of several years. She still had $100 when arrested.

Theresa disappeared from her home early last Monday morning, and soon after Vincent discovered the loss of his money. Monday afternoon the girl registered at the Wellington Hotel under an assumed name, and that night she went to New York, saw Coney Island and returned last night. The girl was attired in a silk tailor-made gown, and wore two diamond rings. In court to-day she appealed to her brother to forgive her, and withdraw the prosecution, but he refused. The Judge fined her $1,000.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure has moved from Montana to Nebraska, increasing in magnitude and causing a decided fall in temperature in a broad region, extending from New Mexico and Texas to the lakes, Pueblo reporting a fall in twenty-four hours of 32 degrees and Otto 44 degrees. The pressure continues high over the South Atlantic coast, and is low in the upper St. Lawrence Valley and Assiniboia.

Showers have occurred in a narrow strip extending from New Mexico to Ontario.

The temperature has fallen, as above stated, and has risen from the northern slope to the Pacific coast and in New York and the Middle Atlantic coast, and has remained stationary elsewhere. The temperature has continued high in the Ohio Valley and in the interior of the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf States, Parkersburg reporting yesterday and to-day 98 degrees, being two degrees higher than ever reported in September.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	62	59	63
6 A. M.	59	60	63
9 A. M.	62	61	68
12 M.	69	67	70
4 P. M.	71	78	77
6 P. M.	65	78	76
9 P. M.	64	74	75
12 P. M.	62	73	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70¾
Weather Bureau	69
Corresponding date 1896	65
Corresponding date for last 20 years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 79 degrees, at 2:50 P. M.; the minimum was 59 degrees, at 4 A. M. The humidity was 92 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET

The Republican County Committee Declares Its Position on the Matter with Enthusiasm.

GENERAL COLLIS'S SPEECH

The Resolution Adopted Also Censures the Citizens' Union for Not Participating in the Anti-Tammany Conference and Nominating a Candidate.

The Republican County Committee without a dissenting vote last night at a meeting held in Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, recorded a censure of the Citizens' Union for refusing to take part in the anti-Tammany conferences and for nominating a Mayor. And the same unanimous vote put the County Committee on record for the nomination of a straight Republican ticket. The announcement of the result of the vote was received with cheering, which was led by Frederick S. Gibbs, Abraham Gruber, James L. Stewart, Charles A. Hess, and other machine leaders.

When the meeting had adjourned, Gen. Collis, who had introduced the resolution with a strong plea for partisanship, shook hands with Chairman Quigg, and said: "We are now in a position to force the issue and play politics."

The resolution and the preambles which preceded it, as introduced by Gen. Collis, were as follows:

Resolutions of Censure.

Whereas, The Republican County Committee, representing the Republican Party of the City and County of New York, has repeatedly sought to bring about a union of all the possible elements of opposition to Tammany Hall upon a basis honorable to each, and

Whereas, In pursuance of this purpose the Republican Provisional City

one of the prominent machine men that the ticket favored by the district leaders and the one most favorably considered at Wednesday's caucus is this one:

For Mayor—W. M. K. Olcott of New York.
For Controller—Silas B. Dutcher of Brooklyn.
For President of the Council—R. Ross Appleton of Brooklyn.

Other names, it was reported, are under consideration, but whose they are the leaders refused to divulge.

"The resolution doesn't amount to much," said William Brookfield, leader of the anti-Platt organization, last night, when told of the action of the Republican County Committee. "It is only another feature of the game of bluff. It is their privilege to throw the election to Tammany Hall, and theirs must be the responsibility, but I don't believe they will dare do this."

Staten Island Republican Primaries.

There was a hot contest at the Republican primaries on Staten Island last night. The contest was between the McRoberts and Pinney factions for control of the County Convention and for the control of the General Committee of the county. The Pinney faction sought to oust Hugh McRoberts as the party leader in the county and for this purpose sought control. The hottest contests were in Castleton and Northfield. In almost every district in Castleton there were challenges on both sides. The result in the county is believed to have been close and both sides claim a victory. McRoberts said last night that as far as the returns had reached him he calculated upon a majority of twenty for the administration in the convention and a good working majority in the General Committee. District Attorney Pinney had opposite information, and the true result will not be ascertainable until the reports from the country districts are received to-day.

The Anti-Platt Faction.

It is reported among the leaders of the Republican organization of the City and County of New York that in the event of the nomination of a machine Republican Mayoralty ticket the anti-Platt faction will nominate a Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. This will be done, it was said, in order to secure to the anti-Platt men full party rights, which would enable them to organize and to oppose effectively the regular organization. None of the anti-Platt leaders would discuss the matter.

WOODRUFF IS JUBILANT.

He Declares Worth Will Be Beaten at the Primaries and in the Convention.

Elated by their success in the General Committee meeting, the Woodruff-Willis-Atterbury people declared yesterday that they expect to beat Jacob Worth 2 to 1 at the primaries and will carry the convention hands down. Mr. Woodruff claimed further accessions yesterday from the Worth ranks. When asked as to his strength in the primaries he said:

"We will win the primaries, not without trouble, because there is trouble in everything, but we will win.

"How many delegates will Worth get in the County Convention?"

"Less than half," was the reply. "Why, we took his own men away from him in the committee, the body that he organized. We will beat him out of sight. A very conservative estimate gives us 20,000 votes in the convention to 23,000 for Worth."

Slate making was carried on yesterday by both sides with equal assiduity. On the Worth side it is practically settled that Controller Palmer will be the candidate for Sheriff, Auditor Sutton for County Clerk, Hubert G. Wagner for County Treasurer, and for Borough President, George B. Forrester.

The Registership candidacy, made vacant by the desertion of Harry A. Hanbury, is in doubt. Alderman Charles J. Haubert, John G. Deubert, and Deputy Fire Commissioner Purroy are all aspirants for the place, with the chances in favor of Haubert.

On the Platt side, Mr. Willis has been selected for the Registership, Henry Trenchard for County Clerk, John G. Turnbull for County Treasurer, and George B. Roberts for President of the Borough. R. Ross Appleton has come up for the nomination as President of the Municipal Council. The Shrievalty nomination is still in doubt. Walter A. Atterbury has been a candidate for the place and will probably get it if the Willis people can carry the convention. There was a rumor that Harry A. Hanbury would be offered the nomination, but this is not credited.

SENATOR PLATT RETURNS.

He Has a Conference with Republican State Chairman Hackett.

Senator T. C. Platt returned from Washington yesterday afternoon and went immediately to the Manhattan Beach Hotel, as the Oriental had closed for the season.

Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, went to the beach shortly after Senator Platt arrived, and the two held a long conference there in the evening. Mr. Hackett, after the conference, intimated that they had discussed the local political situation and the action of the State Committee to-morrow. He said that the committee would not be in session more than an hour, as it had very little to do.

"We have no quarrels to arbitrate, no free silver factions to hear complaints from, and no disloyal member to expel. We shall probably take a recess shortly after meeting to allow time for the preparation of an address to the voters; then meet again, nominate a candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, adopt the address, and adjourn. Our principal business will be the nomination. The address will be the usual statement and appeal that the committee issues on the eve of a campaign like this."

Oneida County Nominations.

ROME, Sept. 16.—The Oneida County Republican Convention here to-day nominated W. H. Reese of Utica for Sheriff, G. D. Frank of Utica for County Clerk, Louis Mittenmaier of Rome for Superintendent of the Poor, and Thomas G. Nock of Rome for Coroner.

SOCIALISTS RAID A MEETING.

They Swoop Down on the Hungarian Sympathizers and Disperse Them.

A small band of Hungarians and Slavonians assembled last night at 28 Avenue A to denounce the shooting of the striking miners at Hazleton, Penn., and to extend their sympathies to the survivors.

Emil Nyitray was the Chairman, and the speakers were Otto Kempner, the Rev. D. G. Marschal, and Paul Zsatkovics. There was an imposing array of Presidents, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries, and one policeman.

All would have passed off according to the programme prepared had not the Socialists swooped down upon the meeting for the purpose of getting a chance to denounce the mine owners and capitalists. Mr. Kempner had just finished his speech when E. O. Gottlieb, the Socialist leader, presented a set of resolutions which the Hungarians did not like. The Chairman refused to accept them and a general disturbance followed. The Socialists appeared to be in the majority. The Hungarians held the platform as long as possible, but the enemy finally swept down upon them and caused a small riot. They cried in vain for the policeman, but he did not understand the language, and thought it was all right.

Max Schwartz, the owner of the building, "sized up" the conflict, and for the sake of his property sided with the Socialists. As the last of the Hungarian strike sympathizers struggled out into the open air the Socialists passed their resolutions with a roar of triumph. It was originally intended to start a collection for the widows and children of the miners who were killed, but this was forgotten in the disturbance.

TO SAIL FOR SWEDEN.

Col. Robert Perry to Leave the Salvation Army Here.

Despite the predictions of Ballington Booth and others of his organization Lieut. Col. Robert Perry has received his farewell orders and will obey them.

It will be remembered that when Ballington Booth received his farewell orders he refused to obey them and seceded from the Salvation Army, forming a new organization called the Volunteers of America. At the time of the Ballington Booth defection Lieut. Col. Perry was second in command of the Salvation Army in this country. Booth and others have repeatedly stated that when Perry received his farewell orders he, too, would withdraw.

When Booth-Tucker was placed at the head of the Salvation Army in this country Lieut. Col. Perry still held his important position.

Wednesday Lieut. Col. Perry received his farewell orders to proceed to Sweden, and he has announced that he will obey them, and will sail to-morrow.

RICHARD CROKER DEPARTS

Leaves Town and Says that He Will Not Return for About a Week.

TO AVOID OFFICE SEEKERS

He Had a Conference with ex-Secretary William C. Whitney Over the Political Situation and Also Paid a Visit to Tammany Hall.

Richard Croker left town yesterday and said that he would not be back for a week. He did not leave word at his office where he was going, and it is thought there that he had gone to Elberon to visit Senator Murphy. It was said afterward by one of Mr. Croker's friends that he had gone for a trip on Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr.'s, yacht.

His departure at this time is taken by the politicians to mean that he wants to eliminate himself from the situation for the present, so far as the office seekers are concerned. Although he has repeatedly said that all matters pertaining to the Tammany Hall organization are in the hands of John C. Sheehan, still many of those in search of places on the ticket or of preferment in the event of Tammany success, have been seeking to secure Mr. Croker's influence in their behalf.

That Mr. Croker and Mr. Sheehan have settled many points in reference to the canvass already is the opinion of many of the politicians. They have been in frequent conference, and it is almost a certainty that the Democratic candidate for Mayor has been agreed upon, so far as such an agreement can be reached at this time. The name of this candidate will not be disolosed until the night of the convention by either Mr. Sheehan or Mr. Croker.

The men who are still being talked about in connection with the nomination are Charles W. Dayton, Charles H. Knox, Robert A. Van Wyck, Chief Justice of the City Court; Register William Sohmer, Supreme Court Justice A. R. Lawrence, and Congressman Amos J. Cummings.

Several Important Conferences.

There have been several important political conferences lately. Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney was in town on Tuesday and has returned to Lenox. While he was here he saw Richard Croker, it is understood, and it is the belief of the politicians that they discussed the political situation as it now exists in this city. Mr. Whitney is known to favor the success of the regular Democratic ticket this year. The action taken by the Democratic State Committee in nominating Justice Alton B. Parker for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals without reference to any platform is known to have pleased Mr. Whitney.

What took place at the talks between Mr. Whitney and his political friends is merely a matter of surmise.

Yesterday forenoon Richard Croker visited Tammany Hall for the first time in a year. He walked in about 10 o'clock, and was warmly welcomed by Superintendent Robert Kelly. John C. Sheehan was at his desk at the time, and Mr. Croker and he talked for about a quarter of an hour. Mr. Croker shook hands with some of his friends who happened to be in the hall at the time, and then he went down to his office at 111 Broadway.

"I just called to see how 'Bob' Kelly was," said Mr. Croker, with a smile. Later Mr. Croker saw a few politicians who called at his office, and left there at 1 o'clock, saying that he need not be expected until next Tuesday.

Mr. Sheehan received a visit at Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon from Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago. Mayor Harrison came to the hall with Willis J. Abbott and Dr. John H. Girdner. They were closeted with Mr. Sheehan in the room of the Executive Committee for nearly half an hour. Mr. Sheehan said that the call was purely a social one. Mayor Harrison expressed the hope to Mr. Sheehan that the Democracy would be successful in Greater New York.

Several delegations called on Mr. Sheehan at Tammany Hall yesterday to boom candidates. Two delegations boomed Register Sohmer for Mayor. Herman Sulzer headed one of them. Another delegation was from the annexed district and boomed Commissioner Louis F. Haffen for Mayor. Mr. Haffen will probably be nominated for President of the Borough of the Bronx.

HOKE SMITH ON POLITICS.

Says the Action of the New York Democracy Is Likely to Affect the Party.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith of Atlanta, Ga., was in this city yesterday on business. He was seen at the Astor House, where he spoke with equal facility on yellow fever and on politics. Concerning the latter he said:

"The Chicago platform should not by any means be brought into the Mayoralty contest of Greater New York. The election of a sound-money Democrat by Tammany will have a good effect all over the South. The action of the New York Democracy is likely to affect the party nationally. If it elects a man this time without regard to the Chicago platform, it will tend to bring the South back to the old-time principles of the party, and the abandonment of sixteen to one and the extreme features of Bryanism.

"You can emphasize the fact that such a result will be very gratifying to me. The campaign will be watched with a great deal of interest all over the country. I believe that the result of Tammany's action in the selection of a candidate will have the greatest importance on the future of the Democratic Party. It is important to the business interest of the greater city that a sound-money Democrat should be elected, and it is important to the party because it would then be taken away from an unsound platform."

He said that all through the State of Georgia business was reported as being better and brighter and the general conditions pointed to an era of prosperity. In Atlanta, he said, the majority of the business men were sound-money Democrats, who desired to see the New York Democracy return to the old Jacksonian principles.

Concerning the yellow fever scare in the South, he said: "There has never been a case of the fever that originated in Atlanta, and there has never been an instance of a case brought to that city spreading. The altitude and locality prevent the disease from becoming contagious there. Atlanta never did quarantine fever-stricken districts for this reason, and is not doing so now.

"When the fever raged at Memphis, Brunswick, and Savannah, Atlanta left her gates open to the refugees and did not suffer in the slightest from it. At present there is no excitement evident as the result of the cases reported in the South."

JUSTICE PARKER KEPT BUSY.

President of the Loyal Democratic League Congratulates Him.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 16.—H. M. McDonald, President of the Loyal Democratic League, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Justice Alton B. Parker of this city:

"Hon. Alton B. Parker, Kingston, N. Y.—Hearty congratulations. Will do all I can to secure your election.

"H. M. M'DONALD,
"President Loyal Democratic League."

All day long Judge Parker has been kept busy reading and answering congratulatory messages from politicians, Democratic leaders, lawyers and friends from all over the State, congratulating him on his nomination for the Chief Judgeship of the Court of Appeals.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

Caucuses Held—George Fred Williams Favored for Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 16.—Democratic caucuses were held in most of the towns and cities in Western Massachusetts to-night. In [illegible] there were no contests, little interest was taken, and they were poorly attended. The delegates were instructed in only one or two instances.

At Williamstown the voters expressed themselves as satisfied with the silver platform. At Hinsdale the Chicago platform of 1896 was indorsed, and the delegates to the State Convention were instructed to vote for George Fred Williams for Governor.

None of the Springfield delegates were instructed, but they generally favor the Chicago platform and George Fred Williams for Governor.

Staten Island Democratic Primaries.

The Democratic General Committee of Richmond County met last night and fixed the date for the primaries as the 27th of September, and the date for the County Convention as Oct. 7.

SILVER MEN NONPLUSSED.

The Letter of National Chairman James K. Jones Rather Upsets Their Calculations.

The letter which Chairman James K. Jones of the Democratic National Committee sent to Senator Murphy, pointing out that it was not necessary to indorse any platforms, and the action which the Democratic State Committee took in nominating Justice Alton B. Parker for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals has rather nonplussed the silver men. Henry Nichols of the Brooklyn League said yesterday that he did not believe that even those members of the Loyal Democratic League who live in the Greater New York would nominate a candidate for Chief Judge, although they wished to do so.

The difficulty in the way is that it would be necessary to get forty signatures in each county of the State to nominate by certificate. Inasmuch as the Loyal Leaguers up the State want to remain inside of the Democratic organization, they would not care to sign for a bolting ticket. Ex-Senator Bixby was of the same opinion. He said, however, that the silver Democrats, as represented in the Holland House conference, would certainly nominate a municipal, county, and borough tickets from top to bottom.

A call for a meeting of the committee of twenty-five named at the Holland House conference, to be held to-night at the United Democracy's headquarters, 42 East Twenty-third Street, was issued yesterday. Ex-Senator Bixby said that the committee will call a convention to nominate a full ticket on Sept. 25.

The silver enthusiasts are still protesting against the nomination of Justice Parker. Senator Michael J. Coffey of Brooklyn, who has been advocating the Chicago platform, declared yesterday that he is going to send a letter to Justice Parker asking him how he stood on the Chicago platform last year, and whether he supported Bryan for President. Mr. Coffey has told some of his associates on the State Committee that unless Justice Parker voted for Bryan and favored the platform, he will not support him.

The talk that Henry George will be induced to take the silver nomination for Mayor is not credited by many of his followers, for Mr. George has not been in good health. Edward M. Grout will probably be named if he will accept, but the effort to get Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor to accept the nomination has not yet been given up.

GAS LAMP PATENT SUIT.

Welsbach Light Company Moving Against Competitors.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 16.—The Welsbach Light Company of Philadelphia began proceedings to-day in the United States court here, before Judge Shipman, against the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company of Waterbury for alleged infringement of its patents for incandescent gas lamps.

Judge Shipman, by request of defendants, deferred the hearing till Sept. 30, but he issued an order restraining the Benedict & Burnham Company from making any further deliveries of the brass parts of the Welsbach lamps until further notice.

It is said this is the beginning of a general move by the Welsbach Company against other makers of incandescent lights.

JERSEY VETERANS' REUNION

Survivors of the Fourteenth Regiment Gather at Red Bank.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 16.—A reunion of the Fourteenth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers took place here to-day. Nearly 150 of the veterans were present. At the business meeting in the morning F. L. Buckelew of Jamesburg was chosen President, Major John Patterson of Ocean Grove was re-elected Secretary, and Russell G. Johnson of New York Treasurer. A banquet was spread at the Town Hall, after which there was a parade through the main streets, the line being made up of the soldiers and comrades of Arrowsmith Post, city authorities, and the Second Cavalry troop. The veterans and guests then assembled at the First Methodist Church, where appropriate exercises were held.

FUNERAL OF OGDEN GOELET.

Services Held on the Yacht Mayflower in Newport Harbor.

NEWPORT, Sept. 16.—On the steam yacht Mayflower this afternoon funeral services were held over the body of the late Ogden Goelet. Only members of the family of Mr. Goelet were allowed on board the vessel.

At 3 o'clock a closely covered carriage was driven to the yacht club landing, and Mrs. Goelet, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, her mother; Miss May Goelet, and Mrs. Goelet's maid alighted. They were shortly followed in another carriage by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Master Robert Goelet. The party at once boarded the launch of the Mayflower and were conveyed to the yacht. Later Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet followed.

At 4 o'clock the Rev. Dr. George J. Magill, rector of Trinity Church, was taken to the yacht, and at 4:30 the simple burial service of the Episcopal Church was read.

The hermetically sealed casket containing the body of Mr. Goelet was placed in the main saloon of the yacht and was banked on all sides with floral designs and loose flowers. At 5:15 Dr. Magill, the services having been completed, came ashore, the family following about 7 o'clock.

RESCUED HIS DAUGHTER.

She Was Almost Asphyxiated When Her Father Reached Her.

Almost asphyxiated and scarcely able to speak, pretty fifteen-year-old Lulu Scholerd was rescued from a room in which she was sleeping last night on the top floor of the three-story frame structure at 500 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street.

In some way a fire broke out in a large box packed with clothing. How this fire occurred no one knows, but it suddenly burst into flames and ignited the woodwork in the room. Miss Scholerd, choked with smoke, screamed for help, but her father, sitting in the first story, did not hear her. He did smell the smoke, however, and, going up stairs, heard her feeble cries for assistance. He rushed into the room, and, blinded with smoke, groped his way to his daughter's bed and bore her in safety to the street.

Mr. Scholerd was nearly overcome himself with the smoke. Lulu was taken into a neighbor's house, a physician summoned, and the girl was saved from serious consequences. The fire was extinguished by the department with a few hundred dollars damage.

New Yorker Held for Abduction.

OGDENSBURG, Sept. 16.—The examination of Arthur S. Herrendon of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of New York, charged with the abduction of Miss Lilla Coffin of Potsdam, was conducted today before Judge D. O. McRostie, who held the prisoner for the Grand Jury, placing his bail at $500, which was furnished by Capt. D. P. Lyon of this city.

The only genuine Hunyadi Water.

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BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Prescribed and approved for 34 years by all the medical authorities, for CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, HEMORRHOIDS, as well as for all kindred ailments resulting from indiscretion in diet.

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*
Speedy, sure, gentle. *British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm*

Andreas Saxlehner.

SETH LOW WILL NOT TALK

He Says that He Is Not Yet Ready to Comment on Politics.

WILL STUDY THE SITUATION

He Will Address a Mass Meeting in the Cooper Union on Oct. 1 and Efforts Will Be Made to Have a Great Demonstration.

Seth Low had nothing to say yesterday with regard to the political situation and his candidacy for Mayor. Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon he met the newspaper reporters in the lobby of the Plaza Hotel and said:

"I am very glad to see you all, but must ask to be excused from commenting on politics. I am not ready yet to say anything. I must get full information of what is going on before I say anything for publication."

Mr. Low absolutely refused to tell what his future plans were, even to the extent of saying whether he would take an active part in the campaign.

Among Mr. Low's early callers were Charles Stewart Smith and ex-Collector Joel B. Erhardt. These members of the Citizens' Union were with Mr. Low for about an hour. With Mr. Smith came W. Harris Roome, who is Chairman of the Committee on Meetings and Speakers of the Citizens' Union.

"I came to talk with Mr. Low about the coming campaign," said Mr. Roome. "I do not care to divulge as yet any of our plans. We shall not hold any large mass meetings until after all party nominations have been made. The real work of the campaign will not begin, I expect, until Oct. 6. We shall conduct an aggressive campaign."

Neither Mr. Smith nor Mr. Erhardt would say anything with reference to their conference with the President of Columbia. When Mr. Smith was asked what he thought of the report that President McKinley would throw the influence of the Administration against the Republican machine indorsement of Mr. Low, he said: "I do not believe the President will do anything of the kind." Mr. Erhardt would not discuss the matter.

Interest in the Citizens' Union.

The coming of their Mayoralty nominee has strengthened popular interest in the doings of the Citizens' Union and been the signal for an extra effort on the part of the non-partisan campaign managers to gain new ground for Mr. Low. One of the callers at the Union headquarters, in East Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon was Carl Hauser, a member of the German-American Citizens' Union, of which John B. Pannes, the lawyer, is President.

"The German-American Citizens' Union," said Mr. Hauser, "is for Seth Low for Mayor. The situation with the German-born voters is simply this: Those who have always been partisans of Tammany Hall will be with the Tiger in the coming campaign, but the independent German-Americans will support Seth Low as against anybody that may be named by other organizations.

"The German-American Citizens' Union will meet soon to organize for the campaign. Our President, John B. Pannes, returned from Europe yesterday, and he is heartily in favor of our indorsing Mr. Low. Our enrolled membership is between 4,000 and 5,000, but the actual voting strength of the independent Germans much exceeds this number." Mr. Hauser had a long conference with Secretary John C. Clark.

James B. Reynolds, Chairman of the Citizens' Union Executive Committee, was at his desk in the headquarters at an early hour yesterday forenoon. Among his visitors was William Brookfield, leader of the anti-Platt Republican organization of the City and County of New York.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Brookfield, "there is absolutely nothing in the report that President McKinley will attempt to influence the Mayoralty election in favor of a straight Republican ticket. I do not believe one word of the report, and I do not think for one moment that Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, will act as the President's agent in any such attempt. Such reports are being spread for a purpose, and there is nothing in them."

Mr. Reynolds said that Mr. Low would make the Plaza Hotel his headquarters for some time, and would devote a part of each day to matters concerning his candidacy. After the campaign begins, it was reported, Mr. Low will make several speeches each week.

Mr. Low's First Speech.

Seth Low will make his first formal speech in the campaign in the Cooper Union Oct. 6. This was decided upon at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union held at the headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third Street, last night.

The committee arranged for a big mass meeting for that date, and Mr. Low will, of course, be the chief speaker of the evening. The purpose is to make the meeting a great Low demonstration, which will start the speaking campaign off in earnest.

The committee also discussed nominations for Controller and President of the Council on the ticket with Mr. Low. No decision was arrived at, and no new names were given out for publication. The committee authorized Chairman James B. Reynolds to appoint a committee of five to prepare the necessary forms for filing the nominations by certificate. The committee will meet again next Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at 32 Nassau Street.

SETH LOW INDORSED.

The Brooklyn Young Republicans Pass Resolutions in His Favor.

The Brooklyn Young Republican Club met last evening, and without a dissenting voice, indorsed Seth Low in the following resolution:

Resolved, That Seth Low is the choice of this club for Mayor of Greater New York, recognizing in him the best exponent of the principle of this club that National and State politics have no proper place in municipal affairs.

Resolved, That we pledge our best efforts at the primaries to secure his nomination by the Republican City Convention.

Hiram R. Steele presided at the meeting. Over 250 members were present, the largest number at any one meeting the club has had for over a year.

Several letters from absentees were received, many of the writers expressing a preference for Low first and last. A few others said they preferred Low, but would vote for the nominee of the convention. Only two letters were received opposing Low.

Staten Island's Campaign.

The campaign of the Citizens' Union on Staten Island was formally begun on Wednesday evening. There was a joint meeting of the Citizens' Union's Executive Committee and the Ward Committee of Richmond Borough. The Citizens decided to hire the building in St. George, formerly occupied by the First National Bank, as a headquarters. The committee named by the Citizens' Union of the Borough of Manhattan was empowered to confer with Staten Island leaders regarding local offices. After the headquarters are fitted up, which it is expected will take a week, there will be a lively campaign inaugurated.

Brooklyn Republican Club.

The Brooklyn Republican Club met in their headquarters, 146 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, last night, and indorsed the General Committee's action on Tuesday, in favoring Seth Low's candidacy and changing the dates for the primaries. Theodore B. Willis arrived later in the evening, and expressed his approval of the club's stand.

THE ADMINISTRATION NEUTRAL.

Secretary Bliss Not a Candidate for Mayor of New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A denial from what is regarded as an authoritative source is given to the report sent from here to New York that the President yesterday urged Secretary of the Interior Bliss to consent to be the Republican candidate for Mayor of New York.

According to the report in question, Mr. Bliss was present at the conference in the White House yesterday between the President and Mr. Platt and other New Yorkers, and then and there was put under pressure

Beats all how much more confident a man feels of his ability to succeed in business when he has on a new suit of clothes.

A new suit of our clothing has been no mean factor in many a man's fortune;—and will often be again.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway and 13th Street.
Broadway and Canal Street.
Broadway, near Chambers Street.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE.
605-607-609 Broadway,
Corner Houston St.
199 Broadway, N. Y.
299 Broadway, N. Y.
1197 Broadway, N. Y.
1361 Broadway, N. Y.
371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
FALL STYLES NOW READY.

of a mild sort for the purpose of getting him to run against Mr. Low.

As a matter of fact, Secretary Bliss did not participate in the conference between the President and Senator Platt. He entered the room where the consultation was in progress, but, after exchanging greetings with those present, retired to an adjoining room until Senator Platt had departed.

Some months ago, it is said, Senator Platt urged upon Secretary Bliss the advisability of accepting the nomination for Mayor. About that time the moving spirits of the Citizens' Union made a practical tender of the nomination to Secretary Bliss. But he declined then to entertain the proposition of either the regulars or the independents. Had he yielded then, it is probable that Seth Low would not have been nominated, and that now the Republicans and Independents would present a solid front to Tammany.

It is understood that the Administration will hold itself strictly aloof from the factional contest in New York. Secretary Bliss, the New York member of the Cabinet, who naturally has a greater personal interest in the outcome than any other of the ministerial advisers of the President, declines to make any statement, public or private, in favor of either side. Senator Platt was with the President for only a minute to-day. He said he simply called to say good-bye. He left for New York at noon. After his visit to the President, Congressman Low of New York announced that the appointment of Silas C. Croft as Surveyor of the Port of New York had been decided upon and would be made in a few days.

ESCAPED MEN STILL FREE.

Staten Island Officials Search the Woods in Vain for the Fugitive Jailbirds.

The four men who escaped from the County Jail at Richmond, S. I., on Wednesday evening, Cellinelo, Wilson, Simons, and Lancastry, all of whom had been imprisoned for theft, were not captured yesterday, although diligent search was made for them on Staten Island. It is now believed that the escape was prearranged, and that the men had a boat waiting for them in the Fresh Kills, and that they landed on the Jersey shore soon after their departure was discovered. Their fellow inmates kept up a great noise while they were getting out, so as to distract the keepers' attention. The prisoners had not been visited by any one since their incarceration, and it is thought they had the saw with which the bars were severed secreted in their clothing when they entered. The authorities say that they think a message telling of the arrangements made for the escape was sent to the four men through some fellow prisoner.

The police and deputy sheriffs searched the island all Wednesday night for the fugitives. They only caught a couple of bicycle thieves, Joseph Elpers and Alfred Zettler of this city, who had stolen wheels from Charles Schwientz of Gifford's, S. I. The ferries are still closely guarded.

It is not unlikely that the Grand Jury may take action in reference to the jail, as a result of the escape. The jail is unfit for use, according to the last three Grand Juries. It is an unhealthful place; it is weak in construction, and its plumbing is poor. The Sheriff said yesterday that the reason that no prisoner of importance had escaped from it before was that there had not been any one in it for years that had thought it worth while to get away.

The supervisors have not cared to spend much money on the jail because of its poor condition. Both this building and the Court House will have to be replaced by new structures in a few years' time, and there is a demand to have them removed from Richmond to a town nearer the centre of population on the island.

FOR NEW CANAL TO THE LAKES.

Work of the Deep Water Ways Commission—Waterway from Wilson to the Hudson.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The members of the Deep Water Ways Commission appointed by President McKinley to report on a canal route connecting the upper lakes with the seaboard, after spending several days in this vicinity, left here to-day for Detroit, where a formal meeting is to be held.

Chief Engineer Harrison, in speaking of the work of the Commissioners, said that the route which would undoubtedly be reported favorably was one starting from North Tonawanda and extending to Lake Ontario, the outlet to be near Wilson. The canal would begin again at Oswego, and would from there extend to Lake Oneida, a distance of thirty miles. Oneida Lake would then be used, and a canal built to connect the east end of Lake Oneida with the Mohawk River.

The latter stream will be used throughout its entire length to the Hudson. The length of the proposed canal, exclusive of the natural waterways utilized, will be less than ninety miles, not one foot of which will be on foreign soil. The Commissioners are expected to return here in two weeks.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:50 A. M.—32 Jay Street; John Sunder; damage, $200.

8:55 A. M.—61 Eldridge Street; Jacob Blatluch; damage slight.

10:10 A. M.—31 Hester Street; John Diukers; damage slight.

12:10 P. M.—129 West Forty-second Street; occupant unknown; damage, $200.

2:30 P. M.—1,160 Park Avenue; New York Steam Heating Company; damage, $500.

3:15 P. M.—24 West Ninety-first Street; Mrs. Rosenborn; damage, $100.

8:50 P. M.—178 East Seventy-first Street; Edward Mortauth; damage, $15.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NORTH MANCHESTER, Ind., Sept. 16.—Fire started in Dunbar & Matthews's butter tub factory yesterday and quickly spread to Noftger's foundry, Urley's storeroom, Straus & Robbins's factory, the Big Four Station, and several barns. On account of low water pressure the fire could not be controlled and assistance was sent from Wabash. Loss, $70,000; insurance, $30,000.

LUETGERT MURDER TRIAL

Attempt of the Defense to Shake Expert Testimony of Prof. Dorsey on Femurs.

LONG WRANGLE OVER BONES

Luetgert Hobbles into Court Supported by Crutches—Had Been Engaged in a Friendly Boxing Bout with One of His Guards.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The day was given over to expert testimony in the Luetgert trial, and the attorneys for the defense and the witnesses for the State wrangled vigorously regarding femurs of human beings, femurs of sheep, and of hogs. When court adjourned for the day the fight was still on an will be resumed to-morrow morning. When court opened this morning the defendant came in upon a pair of crutches. He said that he had a badly sprained ankle, the result of a fall while sparring a friendly bout with one of the guards in the jail. The principal witness of the day was Prof. George Dorsey of the Field Columbian Museum, who took the stand for cross-examination. Attorney Vincent, for the defense, made it his business to show the jury that Prof. Dorsey did not know anything about bones, anyhow, and that he was densely ignorant on the subject of femurs.

Attorney Vincent announced that he would require an entire day to cross-examine Prof. Dorsey. But first he desired to cross-examine Dr. Norval Pierce briefly, who had identified a piece of bone as the left temporal bone of the skull. The cross-examination of Prof. Dorsey then began. Attorney Vincent tried in vain for over an hour to break the force of the professor's identification of the femur, questioning him sharply as to the difference between the femur of a male and a female. Prof. Dorsey calmly explained with the aid of the bone in evidence.

The closing hour of the afternoon session of the Luetgert trial was lively. Attorney Vincent, for the defense, made a supreme effort to break down the evidence of Prof. Dorsey. After a number of questions touching upon the qualifications of the witness to testify as an expert, Attorney Vincent picked up a handful of bones, and, holding them out to the witness, asked him to identify each of them. Prof. Dorsey refused to attempt to do so without first having an opportunity to examine them.

"Can you do it?" shouted the attorney for the defense. "If you are the expert you claim to be it should not be difficult for you to name these bones."

This exasperated the witness, and Assistant State's Attorney McEwan came to his aid with an objection, which was sustained by the Court. But Attorney Vincent was not to be stopped by objections. "Did you ever dissect a hog?" he inquired.

"No, Sir," answered Prof. Dorsey. There was an objection to this line of cross-examination, and Attorney Vincent arose to explain that he wished to show that the femur of a hog was identical with the femur the State had introduced, which Prof. Dorsey had identified as the right femur of a human being, a female. After further questioning with reference to whether or not Prof. Dorsey had ever dissected a calf, or a sheep, and receiving a negative reply as to the former and an affirmative answer as to the latter animal, Attorney Vincent suddenly asked: "How do you know, then, that this is not a calf's femur?"

"Because, from a careful examination of it, I believe it to be a human femur," replied the witness.

"Why do you consider it the femur of a woman?"

"Because it is smooth, and has the shape and other distinguishing characteristics of the female femur," replied the witness.

Prof. Dorsey will be on the witness stand again to-morrow for further cross-examination.

The prosecution expects to rest its case Saturday.

Alleged Colored Swindler Taken.

James Johnson, twenty-one years old, colored, of 210 West Sixty-first Street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of swindling about 100 persons on the west side and held for examination. He is alleged to have ordered groceries sent to fictitious addresses, where he would meet the delivery wagon, take the goods, and disappear. He is accused of having tried to swindle Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, who lives at 117 West Ninety-fifth Street, by telling Dr. O'Hanlon was out driving, Johnson, it is said, called and told the servant that he had been sent to collect a bill of $5 from a near-by druggist. The girl was still considering when Dr. O'Hanlon came back, but the would-be swindler got away before he could have him arrested.

Battle of Harlem Commemorated.

The one hundred and twenty-first anniversy of the battle of Harlem Heights was celebrated in the future borough of the Bronx yesterday. The far up-town streets and avenues were lined with houses decorated with flags. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired at sunrise, at the home of Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand Earle, Earle Cliff, where Washington had his headquarters during the battle. The North Side Sons of Liberty celebrated the occasion with a parade through the streets. They left Port Morris at 10 A. M. for College Point, on the steamboat Sirius, and enjoyed breakfast, athletic games, dinner, and speech-making before returning.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:43	Sun sets...6:05	Moon rises...9:22	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:17	Gov. Isl'd...11:42	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:27	Gov. Isl'd...11:48	H. Gate....1:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	8:00 A. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18.

Alps, Port au Prince, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Isl'd, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Campania, Queenstown & Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Conche, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cyrene, La Plata Countries	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Georgian, London	.....	.....
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Cha'ston & Jack.	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Hayre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Marengo, Newcastle	.....	.....
Merida, La Plata Countries	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mississippi, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Obdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spree, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Strabo, Rio Janeiro, &c.	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

YELLOW FEVER DISTRICT

No More Persons Are Leaving Jackson on Account of the Rigid Quarantine.

NO DEATHS IN EDWARDS

Three Suspicious Cases Reported, However—Mayor of Jackson Issues a Proclamation Saying There Is No Suspicious Illness There.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 16.—No more persons are leaving the city, for two reasons—there are very few left here, and none of these can get out on account of the rigid quarantine thrown around the town. Business is dead. The town having gotten rid of the excitable persons (to the number of several thousand) the chances of those remaining are correspondingly increased should trouble occur and the people are, therefore, feeling easier.

J. L. Redfield, Mayor of Edwards, telegraphed to-day as follows:

"There are eight cases of yellow fever in town; three in country. No deaths. All patients doing well."

At 1 P. M. Mayor Wharton issued a proclamation, saying:

"We are still free from any sickness or suspicious fevers. We have strengthened very materially our quarantine regulations, and will continue to do so as long as danger is threatened.

"We have the utmost confidence that we will keep the yellow fever out of our city."

The State Board has it from Dr. Purnell, at Edwards, to-day that three new cases of fever which he has not yet seen are reported. He has no new cases of yellow fever to report. Capt. Montgomery and Mrs. Anna Henry have the black vomit this morning. There is great need for nurses, which the board will endeavor to supply.

Dr. Purnell says people in the country want supplies from Edwards, and some of the Edwards people want to leave for their plantations. The board instructed him to enforce rigid quarantine, and to imprison any who violate the rules. Edwards is strongly guarded, as are the Austin and Champion places, the only country places infected.

The board is hopeful of checking the disease, and is greatly cheered by the fact that up to 1 P. M. not a new case is reported anywhere in the State.

Meridian still refuses to let Alabama and Vicksburg trains pass, despite the remonstrances of the board.

REPORTS AT WASHINGTON.

Telegrams from Surgeons to the Marine Hospital Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The daily report of Surgeon Murray, in charge at Ocean Springs, Miss., is as follows:

"The work at the detention camp goes on rapidly. The Scranton call for a physician has been met by Dr. Dunn to-day, and the controversy between the county and State boards settled. Dunn reports five cases at Scranton, and Gant reports that the sick doctor has recovered and the fumigation and disinfection at Perkinston have been properly attended to.

"Murray's request for statistics from Biloxi has not been responded to. It is fair to report fifteen cases and one death at Biloxi since the beginning of the epidemic. Wasdin is improving. No reliable reports of new cases."

A telegram from Surgeon White at Fontainebleu, Miss., says Acting Assistant Surgeon Gass reports two cases at Barkley, Miss., which have existed four days. They are certainly suspicious, and one of them Dr. White thinks yellow fever.

It has been decided by the Marine Hospital authorities to establish another detention camp in Mississippi, somewhere in the vicinity of Jackson or Edwards.

TAKING REFUGE IN CHICAGO.

Many Panic-Stricken Southerners Arriving There.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Yellow fever is driving scores of Southern people to Chicago. The Chicago hotels soon may be filled with the panic-stricken people from south of Mason and Dixon's line. To-day over fifty persons arrived from Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and other Southern States. To-morrow double this number are expected. All of the hotels are receiving telegrams asking for rooms. The people from the fever district now in Chicago say the reports have been exaggerated to some extent, but that the condition really is serious. P. J. Kennedy, of New Orleans, who is at the Leland, says the fever is not the only thing to be dreaded, as after the fever is brought under control business will be at a standstill. He says that already the business men are suffering great losses, and that the fever scare will result in hundreds of business houses being compelled to close their doors.

No Yellow Fever in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The Health authorities of the city say that Franklin S. Conant of Wellesley, a student at Johns Hopkins University, who died at the Massachusetts General Hospital here, after his return from a trip through Jamaica, did not have yellow fever as was at first suspected by several persons who saw him. Dr. Durgin, Chairman of the Board of Health, says an autopsy was held, and that no symptoms of yellow fever were found. Other officials say that death was caused by malarial fever.

One New Case in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—At 11 o'clock to-day the Board of Health officially declared the suspicious case of fever on St. Andred Street yellow fever. It had been under observation for several days. The patient is a butcher. This makes a total of nineteen cases in this city to date. A telegram from Biloxi says that an Italian has died in that city of yellow fever.

Quarantine Against Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 16.—Several Southern cities, including Charleston, Chattanooga, Selma, and Montgomery, have quarantined against Atlanta.

The cities quarantining against Atlanta do so fearing that refugees might use their stay in Atlanta as cloaks for the securing of certificates of health and bring to the quarantining cities the germs of the dreaded disease.

Florida Orders a Quarantine.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 16.—A quarantine proclamation was issued to-day by the State Health Office, placing a rigid embargo on persons, baggage, and freight from all yellow fever points. Inspectors will be placed on all railways.

Another Case at Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 16.—The Board of Health reports one new case of yellow fever to-day, making five cases in all declared. Anotone Hagan died of yellow fever this afternoon.

Found Dead in His Room.

John Long, twenty-four years old, a butcher, was found dead in a room in the lodging house at 275 West Seventeenth Street last night by John Lawson, a fellow-lodger. The gas was turned on, and it was plain that Long had been asphyxiated. The police are not ready to pronounce it a case of suicide, as there are some circumstances which make the affair look like an accident. Long was married, and until two months ago he and his wife lived with his father, a well-to-do butcher, at 1,014 First Avenue. Then the young man lost his place and left home, taking up his residence at the lodging house.

Says He Stole Stamps.

Charles Webber, twenty years old, of 280 Bowery, was locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station last night on a charge of larceny preferred by J. Simons of the Premium Trading Stamp Company, of 311 Eighth Avenue. He says Webber stole 16,000 stamps. The man was arrested at Broadway and Fourteenth Street, and 2,100 of the stamps were found in his possession. The stamps are used on the prize plan, and are given to purchasers when they have invested a small amount. As they gather a number of the stamps they are exchanged for articles of varying value, according to the number of stamps saved.

Tiffany & Co.

Are now offering their *copyrighted* patterns of Sterling Silver table, soup, dessert and tea spoons; dinner, breakfast and dessert forks, at

$1.00 per Ounce.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

LOSSER IMPALED ON A SHAFT.

A young man with a buggy-shaft piercing his body just below the heart was taken to Bellevue Hospital at 12:30 o'clock this morning. He was unconscious, and was immediately taken into the operating room and his injury attended to by the surgeons.

Word was received at Bellevue Hospital to send a hurry-up ambulance to the milk depot of the New York Central Railroad at Forty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue. When Dr. Knause reached the spot he beheld the impaled body of the young man on a stretcher with a man in attendance bearing a note to Prof. Stewart. Great haste was made in getting the young man to Bellevue in order that the operation of removing the shaft could be performed.

The young man is a farmer's son, and lives at Chappaqua, in Westchester County. He is twenty-four years of age, and a very robust youth. He was out bicycling yesterday on the Pleasantville Road, and while riding down a steep hill at a terrific rate, ran full-tilt into the shaft of a physicians buggy, which was going up the hill.

The terrific speed of the young man, whose name is Joseph Losser, and who is but twenty-four years of age, made the impact of his body with the shaft fearful. It pierced the body as if it had been a spear. The shaft is one of the latest variety—thin and capped by a brass ferule.

The young man was carried for several feet, impaled on this shaft, before the horse, which had become frightened by the collision, could be stopped. Dr. James broke off the shaft and carried the injured boy to Pleasantville, where it was decided to send him at once to New York for hospital treatment, as it required the most difficult surgical skill to save his life.

No train was passing through the town for New York except the milk train, and the unconscious boy was placed on this.

It is the opinion of the surgeons that young Losser will not survive. They say this is the most terrible bicycle accident that has been called to their notice.

POLITICIANS LOCKED UP.

Refused to Pay Car Fares, Claiming to Have Paid Them to Another Conductor.

Several well-known Republican politicians were arrested last night and locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station on complaint of a Columbus Avenue cable car conductor.

The men arrested are Moses M. McKee of 405 St. Nicholas Avenue, the leader of the Republican Party in the Twenty-third Assembly District; Adolph Du Mahan of 231 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, John C. Grath of 393 St. Nicholas Avenue, Richard H. Jackson of 403 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and William H. Leishman of 2,405 Eighth Avenue.

They were arrested for refusing to pay carfare, and were not bailed out until 1 o'clock this morning.

Mr. McKee tells the following story:

"We were on our way home from the meeting of the Republican Executive Committee," he said, "and at Broadway and Forty-second Street took a car marked Columbus Avenue. We paid our fare and rode to Fiftieth Street. There the conductor changed the sign to read 'Broadway,' and cried, 'All hands out for Columbus Avenue.'

"Since we got on a Columbus Avenue car, we refused. The conductor told us to get out, and we told him we would remain in that car until it took us out Columbus Avenue, if it took all night.

"We rode back to Houston Street, and then back again to Fiftieth Street. Back once more to Houston Street, and once more to Fiftieth Street. Several times the conductor asked for the fares, but we refused to pay, on the ground that the car should have taken us home at first.

"After the last stop the car was sent out Columbus Avenue, as it should have gone two hours before.

"At Ninth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street the new conductor demanded our fares, and we of course refused to pay. Then he called Policeman Thompson and had us placed under arrest."

The prisoners had ridden for two hours and a half. They were locked up over an hour.

SCARCITY OF GRAIN CARS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 16.—Elevator companies, especially those depending on the Great Northern Road for cars, are complaining that the service is very poor, and assert that unless they can get relief very soon they will have to cut the price of wheat along the road to insure them against loss. In the Eastern Minnesota yards at Sandstone there is a tremendous jam. The piling up of cars began when the bridge over the Nemadji River was burned, and it has since been impossible for the crews to clear the yards and there are 300 cars there.

Advices from Sandstone say there are 700 cars more on the Breckenridge division bound for this city. The Eastern Minnesota is utilizing all its new switching yards in handling business, but has been unable to take care of the rush. Owing to this congestion at transfer points elevator men are unable to get cars in which to ship the large quantities of grain now being offered daily.

BID ON NEWARK SCHOOL BONDS.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 16.—It is now generally believed that the bid of Lambecht Brothers & Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, for $200,000 of high school bonds cannot be accepted. The bid was opened yesterday afternoon and offered to take the bonds at par at .0335 interest. This was .0001 lower than Kleyoolte & Co. of New York. The lower bidder failed to inclose a certified check for $100,000.

This made the bid illegal, but it was held over, because the committee thought there was an uncertified check with the bid and that the certification telegraphed by the State National Bank of Cleveland was all right.

The telegram stated that the bank would certify the check. Had the check been inclosed it would have been, it is held, a legal certification. The bid was the most favorable ever obtained for Newark bonds, and that of the New York firm is lower than any previous bid.

The difference between the two bids amounts to the payment of $20 extra interest each year or $400 during the term of the bonds.

AN ANCIENT COUNTRY CLUB.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 16.—The semi-annual meeting of the Hunters' Association of Suffolk County was held to-day at their home, comprising an acre of ground on the shore of Great Pond, near here.

The origin of the association is interesting. About seventy years ago a party of about a dozen deer hunters accidentally met on the Quogue Plains, about the noon hour. They had luncheon together, discussed matters pertaining to the chase, and then politics. On parting it was suggested that they meet there again the following year. This they did, and decided to continue to each year thereafter.

In a few days they pre-empted a small plot on the old Quogue Road, cleared and plowed it, and planted a garden, agreeing to meet in the Fall and harvest the crops. This was kept on a few years longer, and then they organized as the "Hunters' Garden Association," and elected a President. Their members grew and the meetings became more popular and interesting.

About twenty years ago they moved to a new location at Brewster's Lots, on the Moriches Road, some miles west of the first garden. A few years ago they purchased their present home.

It is a rule of the association that the oldest member shall be President. The first President, Wills Tuttle of Eastport, died many years ago. He was one of the original members, who met by chance. The second was Nathaniel Miller of Brookhaven, who died recently. The third and present President is Daniel B. Cook of Westhampton.

JONAS BRONK, THE PIONEER

Career of the First Dutch Settler North of the Harlem River.

HOW THE NAME BECAME BRONX

History of His Descendants in This State, Two of Whom Are Now Residents of This City—One a Lawyer and the Other a Minister.

So long as the Bronx River flows and Bronx Park supplies welcome rest and rare landscape beauty to the tired citizens of New York the name of the first Dutch settler north of the Harlem River will be kept in ever-green remembrance. He was a plain, studry, honest, fair-dealing type of Dutchman, this venerable pioneer. He landed about the time the Hollanders paid $24 over to the resident redskins and got the whole of Manhattan Island in return.

Jones Bronk, a prosperous merchant of Amsterdam, was among the Holland folks caught by that "patroon" bait held out to attract emigration to the new western settlement. England was beginning to growl over the possession of New Amsterdam by such a beggarly Corporal's guard of Dutchmen as first planted the flag of Holland down near the present Battery, and the Dutch Government saw the wisdom of increasing the settlement in order to perfect title and to hold it down. Hence the offer of land grants to settlers of better quality, who could never hope in their own country to obtain large landed estates, then firmly held in the iron grip of the nobility. They were to receive in the new world sixteen miles along the river bank and as far back into the country as they cared to go. Those who accepted the Government's grant were to receive special privileges, and be known by the pompous name of "patroons."

The Coming of Jonas Bronk.

Grandfather Jonas Bronk, with his wife and household gods, sailed from Holland on the Five of Tray, and docked at the pier in New Amsterdam in 1639, as the best authorities state. Presenting his sight draft for the specified quarter of mother earth to the then Governor, Wolfert Van Twiller, from all the rich land in the grab-bag a section of 500 acres lying between the River Ahqualung and the great Kill known as the Haarlem—a track of surpassing richness, which now forms part of the Twenty-third Ward. Thus he became the first white settler north of the Harlem, forever historic on that account, if for no other reason, in the annals of New York.

But the primitive Jonas had strong points of character which impressed themselves on the various tribes of aborigines that circled the Dutch settlement like a necklace. To begin with, he displayed no symptoms of the land-grabbing porker. He won the esteem and confidence of the Indians by clinching his title to their land by honest purchase from the Weequaesgeeks, and at a critical time in the young colony's life, precipitated by the brutal and thin-brained Kieft, the influence of Jonas Bronk served to avert a threatened Indian outbreak.

Where the House of Bronk Was Built.

As near as can now be determined, the land of Bronk extended from the present One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street south to the Harlem and eastward to the water's edge. On high ground, overlooking the river and the Sound, Bronk built a small but substantial house, a little to the northeast of where the old Morris Manor House afterward stood, near East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. It was in this house of Bronk, as an always safe trysting place, that many important treaties were ratified between the Dutch and the Indians. Bronk was the unfailing peacemaker, for the redskins had learned to know that any agreement he indorsed would stand.

The special case in which Jonas intervened for the protection of Manhattan colonists grew out of the murder of settler Claes Smits, in 1642, by an Indian of the Weequaesgeek tribe. The Dutch Governor, Kieft, never gifted with a grain of common sense at best, became incensed, and, regardless of the facts in the case, on the provocation which Smits may have given, he demanded that the murderer be surrendered to Dutch justice. The redskins refused. Kieft's next step was to call the awful Twelve Councillors of the colony together and direct them to declare war on the tribe. This the Twelve declined to do in such hot haste without investigation, whereupon the imperious Kieft played Cromwell, dissolved the Twelve, and declared war himself.

The expedition against the Indians set forth in March, the command devolving on Ensign Hendrick van Dyck. But it proved an ill-starred campaign. "The guide missed his way," says Tuckerman, "the soldiers wandered aimlessly about in the woods, and returned to the fort without firing a shot. The Indians, discovering from the trail the nature of the danger they had escaped, then sent messengers to Manhattan to sue for peace. Van Tienhoven, the Governor's secretary, went to Westchester in response, and at the house of Jonas Bronk, on the Bronx River, a treaty was arranged by which the Indians agreed to surrender Smits's murderer. This promise was not fulfilled, but the treaty served to maintain for a long time amicable relations between the whites and Indians."

Bronk's Peaceable and Thrifty Life.

So far as the primitive records go, Grandfather Bronk lived peacefully on his big reservation as a planter and trader. He was the first to raise tobacco in the new settlement, and drove a lucrative traffic in skins obtained from his Indian friends. Unfortunately he lived but a few years to enjoy prosperity in the New World, while his dream of founding a patroon family dynasty in New Amsterdam was never realized. He left a widow and one son, Pieter. The widow married some sort of agent or counsellor of the Van Rensselaers in Albany, who lived at Beverwyck near that point, and this transferred nearly all the family history of the Bronks to that region.

Career of Bronk's Decendants.

The son Pieter became a well-known brewer there, his brewery standing near the present dock of the Albany day boat line. A famous beverage he made, bearing the euphonious name of Bronk's Flip, was soon in everybody's mouth, so that he waxed rich and corpulent. Thus comfortably fixed, Pieter took a fancy to Coxsackie, and bought lands there; also at Beverwyck, where the grant of a large section, bearing date of 1645, is still on file to his credit in Albany. One of the first Judges of the Court of Greene County, in which Coxsackie stands, was Leonard Bronk, and a letter in favor of his appointment, written in 1787 from the Assembly Chamber, by a Van Rensselaer, is now in the possession of Lawyer William Rea Bronk, a lineal descendent of Pieter Bronk, and one of the two Bronks now resident in New York City. An island in the Hudson and much other land comprised in that original grant to Pieter Bronk in 1645, has remained in unbroken possession of the Bronks for over 250 years.

It was a son of this Pieter, the brewer, also Pieter by name, who married a daughter of the legally famous Anneke Janse, as the original spelling has it. Anneke, when very young, went with her husband, Roeloff Janse, to Beverwyck, near Albany, in 1630. He soon died, and for husband No. 2 she wedded the Rev. Everardus Bogardus, the first settled minister in New York City, about 1640. It was her daughter, Anne, who married Pieter Bronk, the second, in 1679. The entire region around Albany and Coxsackie is still plentifully supplied with all sorts of Bronks. Five patriots of this name took active part in the Revolution, all of them being officers, indicating their loyalty and prominence in those days.

The Rev. Mitchell Bronk.

In addition to the lawyer of this city, William Rea Bronk of 30 Broad Street, New York City contains one more direct descendant of old Grandfather Jonas. Strange to say, he is now living and working as a minister in sight of the generous farm once owned by his Dutch ancestor. This is the Rev. Mitchell Bronk, pastor of the little Baptist Church in Melrose, on One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, near Vanderbilt Avenue. It is his first charge, and he has acceptably filled it four years. The young clergyman is a healthy, hearty, and ardent shoot of the old Dutch tree, and takes the greatest of pride in his Holland lineage. He pooh-poohs the statement made by one of the history makers of Westchester County that Jonas Bronk was of Swedish extraction.

"There is not a shadow of evidence to sustain this," says the clergyman. "Jonas and all the other Bronks were residents of Amsterdam, as far as they can be traced. The Bronk name is found there to this day. We will concede the privilege of spelling the name Bronck, as it sometimes appears, but no attempt to divert the pure Holland stream can be tolerated. The name is often found in the old country joined with horst, the English hurst, meaning thicket, or wood, and signifying that the Bronk who carries the appendix had ancestors who lived in or near a forest, as, for example, Bronkhorst. But this is one of the kindergarten points in tracing pedigrees."

"How does the word Bronk become transformed into the present Bronx?" was asked.

"The termination of 'x' merely indicates the possessive case. Instead of writing Bronk's River, or Bronk's farm, the Dutch took the phonetic short-cut and made 'x' do duty for the fusion of 'k' and 's'; extremely simple, and a space-saver, too. Thus, when Jonas impressed his own family nomenclature on the region he settled, the Ahqualung River became Bronck's River—the Bronx, as it remains to this day, correctly expressed in Dutch. Of similar origin, of course, is the 'x' in Bronx Park, Bronxdale, and Bronxville, all of which perpetuate the original name."

The British flag was hoisted over New Amsterdam in 1664, and, ten years later, the grant of old Jonas Bronk passed into possession of Richard and Lewis Morris. What had long been known as Bronxland was rechristened Morrisania under the new English dispensation, although the original Morris Manor was by no means the same as is now included in the elastic term of Morrisania.

McKINLEY AT A STONE LAYING.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—President McKinley and the members of his Cabinet today attended the cornerstone laying of the handsome new synagogue to be erected by the Washington Hebrew congregation on Eighth Street, near H.

The ceremonies were conducted under the direction of the Masonic Order. Simon Wolf made the principal address, and Rabbi Stern, the pastor of the synagogue, delivered a speech.

EMANUEL F. SANDS KILLED.

Emanuel F. Sands of 139 Mercer Street, Jersey City, who in June last was elected Grand Commander of the Grand Army of the State of New Jersey, was instantly killed at 12:30 this morning by jumping from a trolley car at Varick and Grand Streets, Jersey City.

He had been to Newark to a Grand Army meeting, and was on his way home on a Consolidated Traction car. He told the conductor to let him off at Varick Street, but the car did not stop, and he jumped. He fell, and his head struck the rail, fracturing the skull. He died before an ambulance could be called.

Mr. Sands was sixty-four years old. He leaves a family. John Woodward and Irving Buck, the conductor and motorman of the trolley car, were arrested.

MISS MATHIAS'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Miss Maria Mathias, a white-haired woman, seventy-six years of age, was found dead on the floor of her apartments, at 311 Seventh Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The matter was reported to the West Thirtieth Street Station, and Policeman Bing was detailed to guard the body. It was supposed by the people in the house that the woman died from lack of proper nourishment, but an investigation showed that there was plenty of food in her apartments.

Shortly after the body was removed by the Coroner a priest called at the Police Station and said that the woman had called on him a short time before her death and wished him to take charge of a sum of money which she said she had saved up to be buried with. Policeman Ling searched the house and found a purse in one of the bureau drawers with $117 in it. Of this sum, $90 was in gold.

The woman evidently died from natural causes.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S TRAMPS.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 16.—Five of the ten men who are in jail under sentence under the tramp act, still refuse to work. Three were at work to-day, and two are ill, and were excused from work. The five who are rebellious and refuse to work no longer enjoy the comforts of the nice warm cells of the jail proper, but live and sleep in the old workhouse building.

The men were handcuffed last night, and the balls and chains were put on. The irons they must wear while they remain in the workhouse. They have to sleep and eat in them. They must either stand upon or sit or lie on the floor for there is nothing to serve as a seat. They are allowed scant rations of bread and water.

The sick men receive ordinary prison fare, while the three who make a pretense at working get double prison rations.

The authorities think the five who still hold out will weaken in a day or two.

Extinguished a Park Policeman.

Hearing cries of fire yesterday afternoon coming from West Ninety-first Street, Park Policeman Cornelius Mulzey rushed to the spot from which the cries proceeded and found a number of women standing on the stoop of 24 West Ninety-first Street giving the alarm. He was told that the fire was in a room in the upper story. As Policeman Mulzey rushed upstairs one of the servant girls, who had a hand grenade in her hand, in her excitement hit him over the head with it, emptying the contents of the fire extinguishing compound over him, ruining his clothes. Notwithstanding this, Mulzey rushed into the room and succeeded in putting out the flames without calling the department. One of the girls in the house had thrown a lighted match into the clothes closet, causing the fire. About $100 damages ensued.

Advance in Bessemer Pig Iron.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 16.—During the present week there has been an advance of 50 cents a ton in Bessemer pig iron, making the price $10 a ton. No big sales at that price are recorded, but the market is firm at the new quotation.

Hood's Pills

Once tried become the favorite cathartic and family medicine. They win favor everywhere, and sales are rapidly increasing. Be sure to get Hood's. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Fall Styles Out To-day

You Must Get Your

Miller Derby

Now at Brill Brothers'.

Mr. Miller has gone out of business, as you know, and we are hereafter SOLE AGENTS IN GREATER NEW YORK for the Miller Derby. It is the same excellent quality and is made by the John B. Stetson Company as heretofore. It is still the leader in style. The only difference is that you buy it now at

Brill Brothers

THREE STORES { 279 Broadway, Near Chambers; 47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich; 211 Sixth Ave., Near 14th Street

WOODBURY'S FACIAL CREAM FOR TAN AND FRECKLES.

OPPORTUNITY OF LABOR

John D. Crimmins Says that This Is an Auspicious Time for the Working Classes.

GOOD PAY AND CHEAP LIVING

No Need, He Says, for Idleness in New York—Labor Commands More Than in Other Cities—Building Trades Rushed.

There has lately been and still is such a demand for labor that all unskilled laborers find ready employment at good wages in this city, and in some departments of work it is apparently impossible to hire the amount of skilled labor that is needed. In speaking yesterday of the labor conditions in New York John D. Crimmins said:

"Within the last month or so there has been a great revival in all the building trades, as, indeed, in all lines of industry. In this city we see the street railway companies reconstructing their lines to adapt them to the new power they will employ, and building extensive power houses in place of the stables and sheds; we see the city itself opening streets, laying pipes and conduits, and carrying on great works of public improvement; and we see countless buildings going up on every side, while foundations are laying for others, and excavations making for as many more. The resultant demand for labor, skilled and unskilled, has been, perhaps, unprecedented.

"It becomes an interesting question as to whether we can meet this demand. From my own experience I should say that in one direction we are meeting it, while in another the demand is far greater than the supply. An adequate answer to the question would really involve the whole subject of the condition of the working classes. Generally, however, I might say that the great mass of unskilled labor in New York City, which is constantly augmented by recruits from other cities and from the entire country, has an opportunity never before equaled.

"Laborers are getting better wages here than they receive in any other large city in the United States, and there is an abundance of work to be done. This acts as a powerful lure to labor and attracts to this city thousands of working men.

"They fare better here, on the whole, than they do elsewhere. It is frequently said that while wages here are better than in other cities and localities, the cost of living is much greater. So far from this being true, it will be found that living is cheaper here than in the smaller cities, and much more so than in other large cities. It depends upon how you wish to live.

"The laborer can live here in the same way he was contented to live elsewhere for less money than his living cost him in other places. The opportunities for cheap, moderate, or expensive living are boundless. A working man can live here in comfort for four dollars a week.

"So much for the cost of living. A comparison of the wages paid here with those paid elsewhere will show even more favorable results. Our working classes cannot only live comfortably for less money, but they earn more money than they do elsewhere. The lowest wage we pay for ordinary unskilled labor is $1 a day, and I should say the average is between $1.75 and $2.25. These are the prices we pay our own laborers. The city pays about $2 a day.

"Of course, skilled labor gets more. There is generally an abundance of unskilled labor. Now, however, there seems to be about as much demand as supply, and I believe any man in New York who wants work can get it.

"Skilled labor, especially in certain lines, is difficult to get in sufficient quantity. I have on hand some sewer work in Madison Avenue which must be done in advance of the alterations of the street car lines from horse to electric power. To do it I need a number of skilled sewer bricklayers. I have advertised for them day after day, and cannot get enough of them, although the wages are $5 a day. The work is dirty, but the pay is good.

"There is also a false impression as to the transitory nature of employment here. I have men working for me who worked for my father, and who have never worked for any one else. We have found ourselves able at all times to give them steady and remunerative work.

"I have already said that there is a great demand for labor, indeed, it might be said that there is a tremendous rush. I am myself employing nearly 8,000 men. They are engaged in reconstructing the street railways, building new power houses, laying sewers in Madison Avenue, and in other work. The power houses alone will require an expenditure of more than $3,000,000.

"The employment of these men involves also the employment of 1,500 men who are engaged in preparing the iron used in the various works I am now conducting in this city; furnishes work for a large force which manufactures 3,000 barrels of cement every day, and gives work to several hundred who are engaged in crushing rock for concrete along the Hudson between Newburg and this city.

"It is this last work that is making inroads upon the Palisades. The concrete made from the rocks of the Palisades is used by the Government in constructing the disappearing batteries.

"The great activity in the building trades in this city is due, I think, to the recent demand for modern buildings. Merchants, lawyers, and, in fact, all business men are no longer satisfied with the old methods. They want new, handsome structures, equipped with all the conveniences that ingenuity has devised.

"It was to meet this demand that there has been such an unprecedented activity in building. It makes work, creates opportunity, gives employment to thousands of idle men, and puts into fruitful circulation millions and millions of dollars that have been hoarded for years.

"There are no longer any hard times. There was no real necessity for there being any at all. There has always been an abundance of money, but it has been held in reserve for just such a period as the present. I attribute the change to restored confidence, and confidence has been restored by the heavy wheat crop. This country, aided by the short crop in other parts of the world. We have not recently mined or made all the money that has suddenly overflowed the country. It was all here before.

"We are not consuming much more of anything, and yet prices are steadily advancing. Within a year, without any increase in the consumption of gas, the value of gas securities has advanced more than $58,000,000. Confidence alone has wrought the transformation and created prosperity out of apparent distress and destitution. It is an auspicious time for the laboring classes."

Biddy and the Watermelon.

From The Washington Post.

After her first experience Bridget became more wary and required information on the treatment of the different viands before undertaking them. Her usual question was "How do the 'Mericans ate this, Mum?" The form of inquiry was occasionally varied, as in the case of the watermelon. When it was delivered to her she seemed divided between astonishment and fear. Conquering the latter sentiment she demanded: "Is it biled yez want the green nut, Mum?"

Her mistress saved her a large slice out of the melon and gave it to her to eat with dinner. That night we were all awakened by a commotion in the house; Bridget was dying. Everybody suggested a remedy, but the patient refused to take anything but buttermilk, which was not obtainable. Finally a doctor was brought upon the scene, and reported that the girl was suffering from acute indigest on.

"Well, I'm sure I don't see what could have given it to her; the dinner was simple, and though we did have watermelon, it was fresh and ripe," said Madame.

"It was the green 'nut,'" wailed Bridget. "Sure, when I got down to the hard green part it was just loike wood. Oi chewed an' Oi chewed till me jaws needed oiling, an' Oi'll niver ate another as long as I live."

She survived the melon rind and recovered sufficiently in a few days to write home that "Mericay is a great place, where the light an' the wather comes spirting out of the walls."

Mere Bundles of Nerves.

Some peevish, querulous people seem mere bundles of nerves. The least sound agitates their sensoriums and ruffles their tempers. No doubt they are born so. But may not their nervousness be ameliorated, if not entirely relieved? Unquestionably, and with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. By cultivating their digestion, and insuring more complete assimilation of the food with this admirable corrective, they will experience a speedy and very perceptible gain in nerve quietude. Dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and rheumatism yield to the Bitters.

THE BIG SIEGEL-COOPER CO. STORE

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

A New Departure—
Merchant Tailoring.

We have added the making of Gentlemen's Clothes to measure to our business, simply because we believe that in doing so we supply a "long felt want." New York has the reputation of holding some of the best merchant tailors in the world, but they're also the most expensive. There is no reason why good tailoring should be excessively expensive. We are convinced that first-class suits and overcoats can be made to order at very reasonable prices—and we simply start out to do it.

We shall have but one price for Gentlemen's Suits (except Prince Alberts and full dress) 20.00

The assortment of materials includes the choicest selections of Fall novelties, all the famous woolen mills of the Old as well as the New World being represented. The cutting, fitting, making and trimming will be first-class throughout—just as good and often better than what you used to get for $35 to $40 at your former tailors.

Prince Albert Suits of any material in the store 23.50

Full Dress Suits of choicest West of England Broadcloths, Whipcords and full-dress Worsteds 26.50

Any suit to be lined throughout with silk or satin lining will cost $3.50 extra.

TROUSERS—To be cut from the very finest trouserings made, absolutely equal to the $10.00 trousers other tailors are making—the Big Store will now make to order for only 5.00

Perfect fit and perfect workmanship specifically guaranteed in every single instance, and all clothes kept in repair and pressed as often as you like FREE—for one year.

OLGA NORR'S SUICIDE.

The Widow of the Newspaper Writer Who Died Recently Takes Her Own Life.

Olga Norr, twenty-one years old, of 335 East Thirteenth Street, committed suicide last night by inhaling gas. She was a widow only three weeks, and killed herself because she could not bear to live without her husband, William Norr, a well-known newspaper writer, the man who is said to have discovered "Chuck" Connors of Chinatown.

Mrs. Norr has been acting strangely since her husband's death. Her husband's body had been cremated and his ashes were in an urn, which stood on the mantelpiece in her parlor, in East Thirteenth Street. She was living temporarily with her mother-in-law, but would often go to her old home and sit and talk to this urn in an affectionate fashion and occasionally give way to outbursts of violent grief.

Last Saturday her brother-in-law visited her in her Thirteenth Street flat, and she showed him a label on the urn, announcing that it contained the ashes of William Norr, and those of his widow, who died Sept. —. She was to fill in the date later. She had bound him to secrecy, and he said nothing of this, although she told him she would commit suicide.

On Monday she purchased a lot in the Lutheran Cemetery. At 9 A. M. yesterday she bade good-bye to her mother-in-law, who lives at 130 St. Mark's Place, and went to her flat. When she did not return her brother-in-law, who had been summoned, went to her flat with two patrolmen from the West Fifth Street Station. They had to force an entrance. In a bedroom off the dining room were found all the withered flowers left from her husband's funeral. On opening the other bedroom they were almost overcome with gas.

The young woman lay quite dead on the bed, dressed in her wedding finery and new shoes, one end of a rubber tube in her mouth and the other attached to the gas jet. The side of the bed her husband used to occupy contained the urn with his ashes and a bundle of letters he had written her. She left a note for her mother-in-law, Mrs. Norr, telling of her purchase of the cemetery lot, and asking that she be cremated and her ashes placed in the urn with her husband's and buried in the grave. Her request will be complied with.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Pratt, Leighton, England; M. S. Kemmerer, Mauch Chunk.

GRAND UNION—Commissioner of Insurance Louis F. Payn, Chatham, N. Y.

HOFFMAN—J. Percy Chalmers, Belfast, Ireland.

HOLLAND—Robert P. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.; H. B. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; Baron Georges Wyneken, St. Petersburg.

IMPERIAL—Judge Chauncey H. Beasley, Trenton; Judge J. L. Lawrence, Sioux City.

NETHERLAND—Marcus Daly, Anaconda.

ST. DENIS—Joseph P. Smith, Director Bureau of American Republics, Washington.

STURTEVANT.—R. N. Nason, San Francisco; George J. Appleton, Saratoga.

WALDORF—R. R. Quay, Pennsylvania; B. Borie, Philadelphia.

WINDSOR—George P. Ager, New Orleans; ex-Congressman Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. N. Hanna, notions and furnishing goods, 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. M. Hoffmann, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Sinclair House.

Adams & Brother, Wilmington, Del., department store; Harry Adams; Broadway Central Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. D. Wayman, dress goods; 35 White Street.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, cloaks and suits; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Bernd, J. D., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. P. Rose, notions, laces, and white goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bellows, George M., Chicago, Ill.; George M. Bellows, bicycles.

Borland Brothers, Kane, Penn.; E. B. Borland, general merchandise; Edward C. Borland, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Browning Brothers, Ogden, Utah; J. M. Browning, firearms; Grand Union Hotel.

Best, John A., Washington, Penn., department store; Nathan G. Best; Broadway Central Hotel.

Best, John A., Washington, Penn., department store; Carrie Wels; Broadway Central Hotel.

Best, John A., Washington, Penn., department store; Lillian Adams; Broadway Central Hotel.

Best, John A., Washington, Penn., department store; Mrs. Carrie Best; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons, 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bissell, C. H., Southington, Conn.; dry goods, notions, &c., 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cluett, Coon & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. B. Coon, collars and cuffs; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cleland, J., & Co., Scranton, Penn.

WANAMAKER'S | WANAMAKER'S | WANAMAKER'S

THE MILLINERY RECEPTION CONTINUES

The third day of the exhibition of Autumn Millinery. Paris cannot equal the display. Over 1,500 styles. Handsome novelties from the world's best Milliners. An event that commands unusual attention.

DAINTY HAND-MADE UNDERWEAR

From France, where the peasant women haven't lost the art of fine needle-work. But the making of it by hand is slow. Takes a year to accumulate a stock.

One of the most prominent French Dealers in these dainty garments grew tired of the work. He decided to change his business and close his stock. Our Underwear Chief thus found a chance to buy

SEVEN THOUSAND GARMENTS

at prices that wouldn't pay the needle-workers for the embroidery. We will sell them thus:

GOWNS, $1.50 to $3.50 CHEMISES, $1.50 DRAWERS, 75c to $1.50
CORSET COVERS, $1.25 SHORT PETTICOATS, $1 to $1.75

AUTUMN DRESSES AND WRAPS

Every day there is a chance for a first peep at newness in ready-made Autumn Garments. Some rich Novelties from over the sea—not all of them from so far away, though. American designers are crowding their French cousins. The exhibition is interesting—it mirrors the season's fashions.

The show of fine LAMPS continues in the Centre aisle, Broadway. Beautifully decorated China Lamps—mostly hand painted. Prices range from $6.50 to $75. Regularly a half more.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Twelfth Regiment Team Won the First Brigade and State Matches at the Range.

THE STATE RECORD BROKEN

Seventh Regiment Team Comes Second in Both Contests — Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn Wins the Second Brigade Match.

The Twelfth Regiment, National Guard, covered itself with glory yesterday at the Creedmoor shooting ranges. Not only did the team selected by the regiment win the First Brigade match and the State match, but in the latter it broke all previous records by 16. The highest score ever made by a team in the State match was 1,035, while the Twelfth Regiment team rolled up 1,051

Yesterday was the gala day at the ranges. The State match, the winners of which get a trophy valued at $300, and the two brigade matches, the First and Second, each giving the winners a trophy worth $100, were to be shot off. For months previous the different regimental teams had been practicing, and the shooting was excellent, the highest individual score being 95, made by Sergt. Lamb of the Twelfth Regiment.

The Seventh Regiment, which stood second, both in the State and the First Brigade matches, made 1,022 and 1,002, respectively. The winning score in the First Brigade match was 1,010. The possible score is 1,200. The Second Brigade match, competed for by Brooklyn regiments, was won by the Twenty-third Regiment with a score of 989, which, considering the lesser advantages enjoyed by the Brooklyn regiments for practice, is regarded as creditable.

To the Seventh Regiment team the results of the matches caused a good deal of chagrin and disappointment. The boys on the team had worked hard, and were confident of success. They had no excuses to offer, but several expressed themselves in vigorous terms against what they termed professionalism practiced by the Twelfth Regiment team. Col. McCoskry Butt, however, indignantly denied the imputation.

The shooting yesterday was done at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, the first two distances in a standing position and the last two prone. There was not a hitch all day long, and complaints about the markers were few and far between. Gen. Kirby was on the range superintending the matches, and Major Thurston assisted. Among the visitors was George Moore Smith, Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and Commissioner of Police.

To-day the Governor's match will be competed for.

Yesterday's scores at the 200, 300, 500, and 600 yard ranges, with totals of each member of the team, and the team totals, follow:

First Brigade Match.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Corpl. Crall	19	23	22	21	85
Sergt. Reid, Jr.	19	22	20	23	84
Lieut. Todd	20	19	23	19	81
Private Coy	19	20	20	18	77
Capt. Janssen	21	23	21	21	86
Sergt. Conroy	21	20	16	19	76
Private Bavier	18	22	23	23	86
Private Darling	20	22	24	23	89
Sergt. Stevens	21	22	23	19	85
Sergt. Smith	20	21	20	20	81
Lieut. Underwood	20	24	21	19	84
Sergt. Kalloch	22	19	24	23	88
Team totals	240	257	257	248	1,002

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. Lamb	21	22	24	23	90
Sergt. Dolan	22	20	23	24	89
Private Egan	22	22	22	22	88
Private Van Husen	20	23	24	21	88
Capt. Schieffelin	21	24	20	21	86
Private Dardingkiller	19	22	17	22	80
Private Daut	18	21	22	21	82
Lieut. Stebbins	20	21	24	22	87
Lieut. Devlin	19	22	23	15	79
Sergt. Corrie	22	20	23	20	85
Sergt. Smith	20	22	24	20	86
Lieut. Johnson	18	22	19	20	79
Team totals	240	257	257	248	1,002

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. Lamb	21	22	24	23	90
Sergt. Dolan	22	20	23	24	89
Private Egan	22	22	22	22	88
Private Van Husen	20	23	24	21	88
Capt. Schieffelin	21	24	20	21	86
Private Dardingkiller	19	22	17	22	80
Private Daut	18	21	22	21	82
Lieut. Stebbins	20	21	24	22	87
Lieut. Devlin	19	22	23	15	79
Sergt. Corrie	22	20	23	20	85
Sergt. Smith	20	22	24	20	86
Lieut. Johnson	18	22	19	20	79
Team totals	242	256	250	233	981

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Major Thurston	19	19	24	18	80
Capt. Isherwood	21	20	22	21	84
Private Conroe	21	23	14	20	78
Sergt. Mase	19	16	20	21	76
Capt. Murphy	21	21	21	22	85
Private Sterling	21	18	20	22	81
Capt. Tuttle	21	23	23	19	86
Corp. Puffer	18	21	23	19	81
Adjt. Treadwell	14	17	18	19	68
Sergt. Vreeland	17	18	19	13	67
Lieut. Phillips	19	20	22	16	77
Sergt. Goff	20	20	24	20	84
Team total	231	236	250	230	947

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Col. Duffy	17	15	16	19	67
Major Scanlan	16	11	17	11	55
Private Mullens	18	21	13	14	66
Private Kerr	19	19	14	3	55
Private Adams	16	18	17	16	67
Lieut. Devlin	18	14	22	15	70
Private Evans	21	19	18	24	82
Sergt. Finnegan	18	19	18	14	69
Capt. McCrystal	18	14	16	13	61
Private Delaney	14	15	2	14	45
Major Spellman	20	19	20	16	75
Lieut. Farrelly	16	18	13	19	66
Team total	211	201	199	167	778

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Capt. Wells	14	17	14	23	68
Capt. Keck	16	18	11	17	62
Lieut. Brouch	15	16	15	15	61
Lieut. Williams	20	19	22	14	75
Capt. Austen	15	14	18	9	56
Lieut. True	18	17	21	17	73
Private Doyle	21	22	20	21	84
Private Daube	22	17	22	19	80
Capt. Linson	19	17	18	16	70
Corp. Miller	16	19	13	18	66
Corp. Johns	15	20	22	19	76
Lieut. Rockwell	19	16	14	2	51
Team total	210	212	210	190	822

Second Brigade Match.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Col. Luscomb	19	20	22	22	83
Capt. De Forest	20	21	20	18	79
Sergt. Harvey	21	17	16	10	64
Sergt. McNevin	22	19	19	3	63
Lieut. Austin	18	24	23	17	82
Ord. Sergt. Werner	18	21	21	20	80
Lieut. Ashley	19	15	16	8	58
Sergt. Donaghy	13	20	12	19	64
Private Constable	19	21	16	15	71
Corp. Dewey	21	21	23	19	84
Sergt. Pierce	19	20	18	12	69
Private De Vigne	18	22	16	18	74
Team total	227	241	222	187	877

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Corp. Lugrin	18	23	23	21	85
Sergt. Ball	22	20	21	19	82
Corp. Cooke	20	20	20	22	82
Corp. Phillips	19	21	22	21	83
Lieut. Col. De Forest	19	21	22	21	83
Sergt. Mussen	20	19	21	23	83
Sergt. Findlay	19	19	22	22	82
Sergt. Howard	18	19	25	19	81
Capt. Dennington	19	23	13	21	76
Corp. Shepard	23	22	18	15	78
Capt. Napier	21	23	21	22	87
Capt. F. A. Wells	20	22	22	24	88
Team total	238	252	249	250	989

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Henry	20	19	18	17	74
Major Quick	21	17	19	15	73
Private Strusz	20	17	21	20	78
Sergt. Coulters	19	20	21	20	80
Private Lent	20	22	13	17	72
Capt. Christoffel, Jr.	20	21	19	16	76
Sergt. Moncrieff	20	15	21	13	69
Sergt. Hobby	20	20	23	22	85
Sergt. Collins	17	19	19	17	72
Private Baldwin	15	20	22	18	75
Corp. F. Neilson	19	16	19	2	56
Lieut. Geroud	18	15	17	17	67
Team total	229	221	238	192	875

STATE MATCH.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Corp. Crall	20	23	24	21	88
Sergt. Reid, Jr.	21	20	22	21	84
Lieut. Todd	20	21	22	21	84
Sergt. Moe	20	19	21	23	83
Capt. Janssen	21	21	21	22	85
Sert. Conway	19	19	22	24	84
Private Bavier	20	20	24	21	85
Private Darling	24	21	20	22	87
Sergt. Stevens	20	20	23	21	84
Sergt. Smith	20	21	24	24	89
Lieut. Underwood	22	22	19	20	83
Sergt. Kalloch	20	21	20	19	80
Team total	249	248	267	258	1,022

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. Lamb	23	24	24	24	95
Private Egan	19	22	25	23	89
Lieut. Johnson	19	23	21	20	83
Private Darlingkiller	19	23	24	23	88
Lieut. Stebbins	22	22	24	23	91
Sergt. Corrie	23	22	24	20	89
Sergt. Dolan	21	22	20	24	87
Private Van Husen	22	22	25	23	92
Capt. Seliger	20	22	20	21	83
Private Winterbottom	20	22	21	23	86
Lieut. Downs	20	19	22	22	83
Sergt. Smith	20	21	21	23	85
Team total	249	264	271	267	1,051

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Col. Luscomb	17	21	20	16	74
Capt. De Forest	19	20	19	20	78
Sergt. Harvey	20	20	20	14	74
Ord. Sergt. McNevin	19	22	19	13	73
Lieut. Austin	21	20	22	21	84
Q. M. Sergt. Werner	22	19	13	23	77
Lieut. Ashley	20	21	20	11	72
Private Constable	21	21	10	19	71
Q. M. Sergt. Donaghy	19	17	19	19	74
Corp. Dewey	22	20	16	16	74
Sergt. Pierce	22	20	19	18	79
Private De Vigne	20	20	20	16	76
Team total	242	241	217	204	904

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Major Thurston	18	20	21	21	80
Capt. Isherwood	22	21	12	21	76
Private Conrow	19	21	17	11	68
Sergt. Mace	20	19	17	10	66
Capt. Murphy	13	19	22	18	72
Private Sterling	20	14	23	18	75
Capt. Tuttle	20	21	20	22	83
Corp. Puffer	21	21	21	21	84
Adjt. Treadwell	15	20	15	18	68
Sergt. Vreeland	16	20	19	20	75
Lieut. Phillips	20	20	19	19	78
Sergt. Goff	22	18	22	18	80
Team total	228	240	236	232	936

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt. Dennington	23	22	23	19	87
Corp. Shepard	18	22	23	22	85
Corp. Phillips	14	18	19	18	69
Corp. Cooke	15	22	20	15	72
Lieut. Col. De Forest	23	21	22	22	88
Corp. Lugrin	19	20	21	23	83
Sergt. Findlay	23	21	25	22	91
Lieut. Hamilton	21	20	21	21	83
Capt. Hoag	21	19	19	20	79
Sergt. Howard	21	14	21	11	67
Capt. Napier	20	20	22	19	81
Capt. Wells	22	22	23	21	88
Team total	240	244	259	233	976

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. Moncrieff	18	26	17	16	74
Sergt. Major Hobby	20	21	22	20	83
Sergt. Collins	15	15	18	18	66
Private Baldwin	20	19	18	16	73
Corp. Huston	18	21	20	13	72
Lieut. Geroud	18	20	17	18	73
Capt. Henry	21	21	18	17	77
Major Quick	19	18	20	13	70
Private Strusz	18	19	19	19	76
Private Lent	18	18	17	20	73
Private Bavier	21	20	21	15	77
Cbm. Sergt. Christoffel	17	21	22	20	80
Team total	223	236	230	205	894

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Col. Duffy	15	18	22	17	72
Sergt. Scanlon	14	17	18	14	63
Private Mullens	16	22	20	20	78
Private Kerr	21	15	12	25	73
Private Adams	18	19	21	14	72
Lieut. Devlin	21	21	20	19	81
Private Evans	21	18	22	20	81
Sergt. Finnegan	20	20	20	16	76
Capt. McCrystal	20	17	14	10	61
Capt. Taylor	16	20	14	18	68
Major Spellman	17	17	18	18	70
Lieut. Farrelly	20	18	21	11	70
Team totals	219	222	222	211	874

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Private Doyle	19	16	22	20	77
Private Daube	21	20	19	17	77
Capt. Linson	19	20	18	15	72
Corp. Miller	16	20	20	17	73
Corp. Johns	19	14	16	18	67
Lieut. Rockwell	20	16	22	22	80
Capt. Wells	17	20	21	22	80
Capt. Keck	15	13	20	18	66
Lieut. Bruch	16	16	21	22	75
Lieut. Williams	19	18	20	17	74
Capt. Austin	16	17	24	15	72
Lieut. True	20	19	16	20	75
Team totals	217	208	240	227	892

THIRTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Corp. Hale	20	19	22	24	85
Private Hazeltine	20	21	19	20	80
Private Thomas	20	19	21	21	81
Q. M. Sergt. Butts	17	21	20	21	79
Lance Corp. Nichols	19	21	21	22	83
Sergt. Hale	21	20	25	23	89
Team totals	117	121	128	131	497

TWENTIETH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Private Hobbie	19	22	18	15	74
Private Seymour	19	20	20	13	72
Corp. Meeker	19	19	22	18	78
Private Cline	20	18	20	17	75
Private Congdon	23	21	16	18	78
Sergt. Stow	19	20	18	23	80
Team totals	119	120	114	104	457

CHESS TOURNEY AT BERLIN.

Fourth Round Concluded, with Blackburne in the Lead.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The fourth round of the international chess tournament was played in this city at the Architekten Haus to-day, when the eleventh round of the Berger schedule was adopted for the pairing, which read as follows:

Alapin vs. Caro, Albin vs. Zinkl, Charousek vs. Burn, Schiffers vs. Walbrodt, Blackburne vs. Tschigorin, Englisch vs. Teichmann, Bardeleben vs. Janowski, Cohn vs. Metger, Schlechter vs. Marco, Winawer vs. Suechting.

The results of to-day's play follow:

Alapin was beaten by Caro on the first board. Albin and Zinkl divided honors on the second board, Burn beat Charousek on the third table, Schiffers administered defeat to Walbrodt on the next board, while Blackburne registered his fourth victory by beating Tschigorin on the fifth board. Englisch and Teichmann drew on the sixth board, Janowski scored against Bardeleben, (retired,) Metger beat Cohn on the eighth board, Marco vanquished Schlechter on the ninth board, and Winawer beat Suechting on the last board.

The scores up to date are:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	Player.	Won.	Lost.
Alapin	2	2	Marco	3½	1½
Albin	2	2	Metger	2½	1½
Bardeleben	½	3½	Schiffers	2	2
Blackburne	3	0	Suechting	½	2½
Burn	2	2	Schlechter	2	2
Caro	2	2	Teichmann	2	2
Cohn	1	3	Tschigorin	2	2
Charousek	½	2½	Walbrodt	3	1
Englisch	2½	1½	Winawer	2	2
Janowski	3	1	Zinkl	½	3½

A Walking Record Broken.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—M. H. Donovan this afternoon beat the world's record for two-fifths of a mile heel and toe walking, covering the distance in 2:26 3-5. The previous record was 2:39 1-5.

The Larchmont's Annual Clambake.

The annual clambake of the Larchmont Yacht Club will take place Saturday, Oct. 2, and will be served at 2 P. M. on the arrival of the 1:04 train from this city.

RACING IN HARNESS.

Results of Trotting and Pacing Contests on Various Tracks Yesterday.

At Gloversville, N. Y.

2:26 Class.—Trotting.

Frank Patchin	2	1	1	1
Burtona	1	4	2	2
Vic Toska	4	2	4	3
Vita Bell	3	3	3	4
Gipsy Boy	6	6	5	5
Prince S.	7	7	5	7
Sweet Florett	8	5	8	6
Ogden A.	5	8	7	dr

Time—2:23¼; 2:19½; 2:19¾; 2:21.

2:34 Class.—Trotting.

Faustella	1	1	1	
Motley Wilkes	2	2	2	
Joe L.	4	8	3	
Spin G.	3	4	4	
Lady Fennick	5	5	5	

Time—2:30½; 2:25½; 2:28½.

2:21 Class.—Trotting.

Gideon Patchen	1	1	1	
Luther	3	2	2	
Little Nance	2	3	3	
Modesty	4	4	6	
Camden Girl	5	7	4	
Gladys Wilkes	7	5	5	
Belmont Girl	6	6	7	

Time—2:21¼; 2:22; 2:20¾.

At Portland, Me.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500:

Medium Wood, br. g., by Norwood-Miss Spear, (Hudson)	11	1	1	1
Edmonia, m., by Gambetta Wilkes-Fannie, by Red Wilkes, (Hutchings)	1	3	7	3
Venture W., b. m., (Coney and Geers)	2	2	2	4
John R. Baldwin, g. g., (Proctor)	4	4	6	2
Palm Leaf, br. g., (Newcomb)	3	8	4	7
T. T. D., b. g., (Burch)	5	5	8	6
Charlie G., b. g., (Smith)	10	11	3	5
Much Ado, b. s., (Kennedy)	8	7	5	8
Chanty, ch. s., (B. H. Demarest)	6	9	9	9
Eleanor W., ch. m., (Gatcomb)	9	6	10	10
Marjorie, b. m., (Lervick)	7	10	11	11

Time—2:14¼; 2:16½; 2:16¾; 2:15¾.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse $500. (Unfinished.)

Nicol B., b. h., by Calus, (Quinton)	9	8	3	1	2	1	2
King Egbert, b. g., by King Prince, (Hudson)	8	9	1	9	8	3	1
Gazette, b. s., by Onward, (Shockeney and Smart)	6	1	2	2	5	4	3
Eyelet, g. m., by Gambetta Wilkes,	7	7	5	3	1	2	4
Kansas, ch. s., by Karatus, (Walker)	1	4	9	6	7	5	dis
Mignon, b. m., (Saunders)	2	6	4	4	3	ro.	
Pilgrimme, blk. s., (Opdyke)	3	2	6	5	4	ro.	
Lantana, b. m., (Dore)	5	5	8	8	6	ro.	
Merrill, ch. s., (Merrill)	4	3	7	7	dr.		

Time—2:09¾; 2:11; 2:09¾; 2:11; 2:10¾; 2:11; 2:14.

2:09 Class.—Trotting; purse $500. (Unfinished.)

Dan Cupid, b. s., (McCarthy)	2	1					
Derby Princess, b. m., (Saunders)	1	4					
B. B. F., b. s., (Gerrity)	3	2					
Que Allen, b. s., (McKinney)	4	3					
Gov. Strong, br. s., (Foote)	5	5					
Louis Victor, b. g., (B. H. Demarest)	6	6					

Time—2:08½; 2:10¾.

At Hartford, Conn.

2:25 Class.—Postponed from yesterday. Everene, b. m., Charles Crawford, Hartford, won; Three C's, b. g., second; Brownstone, b. g., third. No time given.

2:35 Class.—Wakeman, George Collier, Rockville, won; Docket, g. g., second; Ivory M., blk. m., third. No time given.

HAMBURG PULLS UP LAME

Wins Excelsior Stakes at Gravesend, but May Retire for the Season.

HARRY REED'S HARD STRUGGLE

Takes the Bay Shore Stakes After a Fierce Drive to the Wire with Hugh Penny—Superior Jockeyship Told.

It is not probable that Madden's great two-year-old Hamburg will be seen in a race again this year, for after he had won the Excelsior Stakes at Gravesend yesterday he pulled up lame. It was discovered that his foreleg had filled up, but no serious results are expected.

The Excelsior and Bay Shore Stakes were the features at the track yesterday, and in the latter race the spectators witnessed one of those finishes which keep everybody in uncertainty until the number of the winner is hoisted. The Excelsior Stakes was simply a gift for Hamburg, for he went to the front the moment the flag went down, and he was never afterward headed, winning as he pleased by a length and a half. Easter Gift and Previous trailed behind him on even terms until the stretch was reached, when Handball passed them, beating Easter Gift by three parts of a length for the place.

The Bay Shore Stakes was won by Harry Reed, but the race was one of the hardest he has ever fought out. Zanone was left at the post. Harry Reed was in front when the flag fell, and he never relinquished his lead. He showed the way up the backstretch, with Hugh Penny within striking distance, and when the turn for home was made Sims had to urge him. Hugh Penny was coming with a great burst of speed, and at the lower end of the grand stand he was on even terms with Harry Reed. A fierce drive to the wire ensued. The superior jockeyship of Sims told, and he landed the favorite a winner by a nose.

The surprise of the day was furnished by Woodranger in the first race for maiden three-year-olds and upward. One hundred to one was laid against him, but he won from start to finish, the apprentice jockey, Neville, flogging him until the wire was passed.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03¾.

1—Woodranger, William Jenning's ch. g., by Atlantic-Woodranee, 94 pounds, 100 to 1 and 40 to 1.....(Neville)
2—First Fruit, M. J. Daly's br. c., 102, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Maximo Gomez, W. Lakeland's ch. g., 113½, 9 to 2.....(Taral)

Forte, 110, 8 to 1, (H. Martin;) Field Lark, 102, 4 to 1, (H. Martin;) Long Acre, 102, 4 to 1, (Thorpe;) Hindonet, 102, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Chalmers, 108, 7 to 2, (Doggett;) Mills, 104, 15 to 1, (Hewett;) Nigger Baby, 102, 20 to 1, (Wilhite;) Longlane, 105, 30 to 1, (Hennessy,) and Yaphank, 97, 60 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse of $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:42¾.

1—Cavalero, J. E. Seagram's ch. c., by Cavalier-Gila, 113 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sims)
2—Lord Zeni, J. Carroll's b. c., 101, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(H. Martin)
3—Dr. Catlett, Turney Brothers's ch. c., 113, 9 to 5.....(Williams)

Octagon, 121, 8 to 1, (Hewett;) Fireside, 100, 60 to 1, (Wilhite;) Mount Washington, 98, 30 to 1, (Neville;) Cacique, 101, 60 to 1, (O'Donnell,) and Rossifer, 101, (Connolly,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Excelsior Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $2,500, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

1—Hamburg, J. E. Madden's br. c., by Hanover-Lady Reel, 115 pounds, 1 to 6 and out.(Taral)
2—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 115, 8 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Easter Gift, James R. Keene's b. c., 115, 12 to 1.....(H. Martin)
4—Previous, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 115, 12 to 1.....(Sims)

Won easily by a length and a half; three-quarters of a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bay Shore Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, of $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14.

1—Harry Reed, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., by Himyar-Violet, 5 years, 108 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(Sims)
2—Hugh Penny, Duke & Wishard's b. g., aged, 107, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Hennessy)
3—J. A. Grey, W. A. Porter's b. g., 5, 102, 9 to 2.....(Shaw)

Nick, 108, 8 to 1, (Williams;) Billali, 93, 25 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Cissie B., 102, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Zanone, 102, 15 to 1, (H. Martin,) was left at the post.

Won in a drive by a nose; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Purse of $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56½.

1—Lehman, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. h., by Harry O'Fallon-Lady Royster, 6 years, 126 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Sloane)
2—Peep O'Day, J. A. McCormick's b. c., 4, 120, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Tilto, Turney Brothers' b. c., 3, 7 to 1.....(Williams)

Maurice, 113, 8 to 1, (Perkins,) and Howard S., 107½, 5 to 1, (W. Martin,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—La Sagesse, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. f., by Bonehenge-Nell, 3 years, 107 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(W. Martin)
2—Eastern Ray, August Belmont's b. g., 3, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Hewett)
3—Fair Rebel, E. Peters's ch. f., 3, 107, 5 to 2.....(Sims)

Eastertide, 113, 4 to 1, (Taral;) Destiny, 107, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) Fortune, 110, 20 to 1, (Coyle;) Endeavor, 107, 12 to 1, (Beauchamp;) Hurry Up, 107, 7 to 1, (Wilhite;) Feliche, 112, 20 to 1, (Penn;) Elimont, 102, 20 to 1, (Collins;) Tappan, 107, 8 to 1, (Thorpe;) Astral, 107, 10 to 1, (Hennessy;) Sir Frederick, 107, 20 to 1, (H. Martin,) and La Fontera, 109, 4 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; five lengths between second and third.

PARKVILLE MEETING CLOSES.

Mary C., the Favorite in the 2:40 Trotting Class, Beaten by Arbitrator.

The trotting meeting at the Parkway track ended yesterday, but another may be held next month, after the harness racers have ended their important engagements on the mile tracks. All the favorites did not come in yesterday, for Mary C. failed to score once in the 2:40 trot, though the bookies quoted her at 2 to 5 before the first heat. She was supposed to be good for several miles in 2:25 or better, but Arbitrator beat her without effort.

There was a closer contest in the 2:22 trot, when Nita Pancoast chased Replete out

THE CATSKILL DISASTER

Mrs. Mary McDonald, Mrs. Susan Morris, and the Boy Timmerman Still Missing.

WERE ABOARD THE CATSKILL

Story of the Collision by One of the Passengers—He Says that They Fought and Struggled, Every One for Himself.

The sinking of the steamboat Catskill, which was rammed in the North River off West Fifty-eighth Street by the steamboat St. Johns Wednesday evening, is now thought to have cost at least three lives.

The following passengers who were on board the Catskill when she was rammed are still unaccounted for:

Albert Timmerman, five years old, of Leeds, N. Y.

Mrs. Mary McDonald, seventy-five years old, of Franklin Avenue and Buell's Ferry, Guttenberg.

Mrs. Susan Morris, Franklin Avenue and Buell's Ferry, Guttenberg.

Miss Nellie McCrea, an aunt of the Timmerman boy, and who was on the steamboat with him, is lying in a precarious condition at her home, at 451 Union Street, Brooklyn, suffering from bruises about the arms and body received during the excitement and panic among the passengers following the collision. A physician was in constant attendance upon her yesterday, and it is believed that she received internal injuries from which she may die.

Superintendent Snyder's Opinion.

Superintendent Snyder expressed the conviction that even these had been saved and would ultimately be heard from. The Timmerman boy, he declared, had been put on board the New York Central tug No. 18, but Capt. Stokes of the tug yesterday positively denied that he had rescued the boy. "We took off about nineteen persons," said he, "but none of my men saw the boy, and the only person we took from the water was the injured man, Miller. I believe the boy fell overboard during the excitement and was lost." Capt. Stokes added that his men declare that they saw two men struggling just after the collision, and that they disappeared before they could be rescued. He admitted that in the excitement his men may have been mistaken.

George Cook, who was accompanying Miss McCrea and the boy Timmerman to Leeds, N. Y., spent the day yesterday searching for some trace of the missing child. He returned to his home last night completely discouraged, and has given up all hope. The boy is the son of Albert Timmerman, a well-known resident of Leeds. He had been on a visit during the past six weeks to his grandmother, Mrs. Annie Murray, of 451 Union Street, Brooklyn.

Hope for the Boy Abandoned.

The family hoped that through the kindness of some one, the boy had been sent to his home in Leeds, after having been rescued, but these hopes were dispelled yesterday afternoon by a telegram from the father, asking about his son.

Henry McDonald, husband of Mrs. McDonald and father of Mrs. Morris, both of whom were passengers on the Catskill, called at Police Headquarters yesterday and said that he had not seen or heard from either since the accident. He said that they had undoubtedly been drowned, otherwise he was confident that they would have communicated with him.

The Catskill now lies in about forty feet of water at low tide and about sixty yards off the New York shore. Her bow is evidently buried in the mud, as only her smoke stacks and a portion of her after hurricane deck are visible. The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company began the work of raising her yesterday afternoon.

At the offices of the Catskill Company yesterday it was said that the cargo was worth about $3,500 and consisted almost entirely of goods that will be destroyed by the water.

Story of a Passenger.

John J. Vaughn of 372 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, one of the passengers on the Catskill, yesterday gave his version of the accident. He said: "The scene on board after the crash was simply awful. Especially was this so after the lights had gone out. Many of the passengers were in the dining room when the crash came and all made a mad rush for the decks. Men fought and struggled in the narrow passageways and women shrieked and fainted. It was a case of life and death, and everybody was looking out for himself.

"The sound of the vessels coming together was terrible. It seemed as though a house, the superstructure of which was falling. Nobody thought of trying to save belongings, and I guess that nearly all the luggage of the passengers went down with the boat." He said also that in his opinion both of the Captains were at fault. "Why," he said, "even after the crash the vessels seemed to be going at almost top speed. It looks like a deliberate obstinacy on the part of the Captains. In my mind there was absolutely no reason for the accident at all." Mr. Vaughn's knee was badly wrenched during the panic.

Capt. Joel A. Cooper's Report.

In his official report, sent in yesterday, Capt. Joel A. Cooper of the Catskill said in part: "When off Fiftieth Street I saw a steamer coming down to the eastward of the Catskill. I blew two whistles, and was answered with one. They then altered their course. I answered by two whistles, and they responded with one. I rang the backing bell and blew three whistles, and hit up on the starboard side twenty-five to thirty feet from our stem. The Catskill filled and sank off Fifty-eighth Street. One person was injured, and no lives were lost."

This report was also signed by Allen Turner, pilot of the Catskill.

The local Board of Inspectors of Steam Vessels will make an early investigation of the collision.

Capt. Braisted's Version.

Capt. Jacob L. Braisted of the St. Johns made a report which contradicts in every important particular that of Capt. Cooper.

"When about abreast of Fifty-eighth Street, North River, about midway in the stream, I made a red light on my port hand. I blew one whistle, signaling that I would go to the right or port side of him, and ported my wheel. He then blew me two whistles. I then saw that a collision was unavoidable, and stopped and backed my boat, going at full speed, with wheel hard aport, when we came together, the St. Johns cutting through the hull of the Catskill, about ten feet back of her stem on the starboard side. She sank in a very few minutes. I lay alongside of her until she sank, lowered my life boats, and rendered every possible assistance."

Capt. Braisted's attention was called to the discrepancies in the two statements.

"It is a question of veracity, then, between me and the Captain of the Catskill," said he. "I saw the Catskill about a quarter of a mile ahead. I blew one whistle. The Catskill answered with two whistles, in contradiction of mine, and contrary to the rules of the river."

Pilot of the Catskill.

Pilot Turner of the Catskill said: "I was going up the river; the St. Johns was coming down. I gave two whistles, indicating to the St. Johns that I had the right of way, and would pass her on the starboard side. I was the first to signal, and so, according to the law of the river, gained the right of way. But the pilot of the St. Johns answered with one whistle, contradicting my signal, and attempted to cross the bow of my boat."

Under the Government sailing regulations for rivers a cross signal must not be given. If one vessel signals to another and the other cannot obey the signal, the latter must sound the danger signal of three blasts, slow her engines, and stop until proper signals have been exchanged. Owing to the conflicting statements made by Capts. Braisted and Cooper, it is not clear which vessel, under this provision, should have stopped.

The St. Johns has been laid off from the Sandy Hook route of the Central Railroad of New Jersey for the past week. It was said at the office of the company that she left Communipaw at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning for West Point and Newburg with between 1,200 and 1,300 excursionists, made up of a Mauch Chunk Sunday school and persons from various towns along the main road of the Jersey Central. She is to take another party of excursionists up the river to-morrow, made up of the Jersey cranberry pickers, who make the trip yearly.

The steamboat Walter Brett will take the place of the Catskill.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

Amendments Proposed to the Treaty Providing for the Protection of Industrial Property.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Commissioner Butterworth and Assistant Commissioner Greely of the Patent Office are engaged in putting in shape amendments to be offered to the treaty existing among the leading nations of the world for the protection of industrial property. A meeting of the representatives of these nations has been called to convene in Brussels next December, and it is the purpose of this country to secure certain modifications of the present agreement.

The treaty was made for the purpose of protecting patents, trade marks, and other similar interests. Article 2 of the treaty is the one which this country will seek to have changed. As the article stands, it provides that the citizens of each of the contracting States shall enjoy in all the other States the same advantages that are given to the citizens of those States. It has been found that this provision works a hardship upon American patentees taking out patents abroad entirely out of proportion to the tax upon foreigners taking out patents in this country. The intention now is to ask for a reciprocal arrangement which will provide that American patents may be issued to citizens of other countries on the same conditions as patents are issued to American citizens in this country.

There will also be an effort to restrict the articles which are patenteble in this country, so that the subject of another country cannot patent an article in the United States upon which he cannot secure a patent in his own country. This modification has been suggested by the attitude of Germany. In that country a patent may be obtained for a chemical process, but not on the product. It is claimed that this results very disastrously to our interests, enabling German manufacturers in some instances to control our markets.

AFRICANS TO BE SENT HOME.

Panama Canal Company Decides to Ship Them to Africa.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Vice Consul General Vifuain, at Panama, reports to the State Department that the Africans who have been working on the Panama Canal have been notified by the canal company that they will be taken back to their native country in a vessel that left London Aug. 25, and is expected to arrive at Colon about the end of this month.

Some of these laborers are sick in hospital, some are working on the canal at Las Cascadas, while others are scattered along the line. To avoid responsibility for leaving any Africans behind the canal company has posted notices all over the line and advertised in the papers.

A CIVIL SERVICE QUESTION.

Employes of the Government Printing Office Make Demands.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—J. L. Kennedy, a well-known Republican, ex-foreman of a division in the Government Printing Office, and a member of the Typographical Union, to-day presented a petition to the President praying that the Executive order of President Cleveland extending the operation of the civil service law to the Government Printing Office be set aside on the ground that it was done in violation of the Civil Service law and the Printing laws, and in defiance of a decision of the supreme Court.

Mr. Kennedy alleges that the late Public Printer, for partisan reasons only, dismissed him from the foremanship of a printing division, and that were it not for the unlawful classification of the printing office he would be restored to his old position. The decision of the Supreme Court referred to by Mr. Kennedy held that the Government Printing Office is not an executive department nor a bureau or branch of such a department, but is an adjunct of Congress and amenable only to that branch of the Government.

The President took the petition and said he would refer it to the Attorney General for an opinion on the legal question presented.

The Capt. Carter Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Court of Inquiry in the case of Capt. Carter, Corps of Engineers, whose accounts as engineer in charge of the Georgia river and harbor works, have been impugned, has been ordered to assemble at Savannah, Ga., next Tuesday. If the investigation of Capt. Carter's accounts promises to occupy much time, it is believed here that it will necessitate his relief as a member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission. It had been arranged that Capt. Carter should take charge of the field party which was to go overland across Nicaragua for the purpose of verifying the survey work accomplished by the first commission, and if he is relieved another army engineer must be assigned to this work.

Special War Department Duty.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—First Lieut. D. B. Devore of the Twenty-third Infantry has reported at the War Department for special duty in the office of the Secretary of War. Although there is no such office as Military Secretary to the Secretary of War known to the law, Lieut. Devore will perform all the duties pertaining to an office of that characterr. He is from Ohio.

No Green Two-Cent Stamps.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The attention of the Treasury Department has been called to the fact that the Universal Postal Congress, recently in session here, agreed on a scheme of colors for postage stamps to be used by all nations in the Postal Union. The color of the two-cent United States stamp as agreed upon was carmine, so the proposed change to green will not be made.

W. C. Hammond Dies in Singapore.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—W. C. Hammond, an American citizen, who arrived in Singapore May 5 last, died in the hospital there from consumption July 6. The United States Consul General at Singapore reports that he had a mother living in Concord, N. H. He left no effects of value.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The President to-day appointed D. N. Cooper United States Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama; Abraham L. Lawshe, Deputy Auditor for the Post Office Department; Patrick J. Miniter, assayer in charge of the United States Assay Office at Deadwood, S. D.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Halbert Grant, East Pharsalia; J. M. Quay, Knox; Berkley Simpson, Newfield; F. M. Askins, Schaghticoke.

New Jersey—M. L. Carney, Greenwich; Jacob McConnell, Stanhope.

A Post Office Department Change.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—James T. Metcalf has been promoted to the position of Superintendent of the Money Order Division of the Post Office Department, at $3,500, and the former Superintendent has been reduced to Chief Clerk.

Commander Graham Retired.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Commander James D. Graham, who had been at the foot of the list of naval Commanders since 1892, was placed on the retired list to-day, having reached the age for retirement.

Trial for the Gunboat Helena.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Navy Department has issued orders for the final two days' sea trial of the gunboat Helena, and she will leave New York for that purpose on Sept. 20. If the trial results satisfactorily, the ship will start at once for the China station.

Secretary Gage Goes to Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Secretary Gage left here for Chicago to-day, to be gone until about Oct. 1.

Distant Storm Affected Local Wires.

Local telegraph service was slightly affected by a storm that also interfered with the lines west from Pittsburg to Chicago yesterday afternoon. Early in the evening the Western Union was delayed in handling matter from the disturbed section. Manager Cummings said that the effect of the storm on their local service was unimportant, and had caused almost no trouble.

EXTRA FALL EXCURSIONS

The Merchants' Second Request to be Acted On by the Trunk Line Committee.

OCTOBER DATES ARE WANTED

Southwestern Passenger Association Not in a Position to Act—Success of the Present Excursions Very Great—Views of a Utah Business Man.

Two letters of significance were received by the Merchants' Association yesterday. One was from L. P. Farmer, Commissioner of the Passenger Department of the Trunk Line Association, informing President William F. King that his formal application for additional excursion rates in October had been placed on the docket for consideration on the 21st of this month. The other letter was from W. W. Kent, Chairman of the Southwestern Passenger Association, saying that owing to the fact that the pending reorganization of that body has not yet been completed, applications for special excursion rates should be made to the general passenger agents of the several railroads operating in Southwestern territory.

It is the intention of the Merchants' Association to persist in its fight for reduced rates for additional Fall excursions from all points East, West, North, and South. The success of the excursions just closing has greatly exceeded the expectations of the officers of the association. The minimum guaranteed to the Joint Traffic and Trunk Line Associations by the Merchants' Association, and for which the latter put up its guarantee in the shape of a check for a large amount of money, was $60. This guarantee was passed or exceeded on the first series of excursions from Joint Traffic territory alone. The Merchants' Association also guaranteed to take up and make good at full schedule rates all tickets which might be found to have been used unlawfully, or which might be found to have passed into the hands of scalpers. Thus far there has been no call for that guarantee, as neither of these contingencies has arisen.

Among the visitors at the headquarters of the association yesterday forenoon was John M. Browning, of Browning Brothers, dealers in firearms and sporting goods in Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah. Mr. Browning said: "It is a matter of regret that the Merchants' Association has not been able to get the Western roads to make the desired concessions, as New York has the market that all merchants ought to visit, not only to see its variety, but to get new ideas for business. The idea of the association is a splendid one."

M. C. Ross, millinery and cloak merchant of Kansas City, said: "During the late Summer and early Fall business in my vicinity gave evidence of great improvement, and that improvement is continuing steadily. Good crops and cattle, and good prices for these products, are forming the basis for a good Fall and Winter trade. Many merchants who have heretofore bought in Western States have been induced to visit the New York market this season."

Additional resident members of the association have been enrolled as follows: Brokers, Mathews, Dean & Co.; bankers, Norton, Bliss & Co.; Publishers' Trade List, Rapid Addressing Machine Company; leather, Hans Rees's Sons; Oils, the American Cotton Oil Company.

Merchants to Go to Nashville.

John C. Juhring has called a meeting for Tuesday afternoon of the special committee appointed by the Merchants' Association, to arrange for a New York business men's delegation to go to Nashville on Oct. 13. It is proposed to make up a delegation of 100 of the representative business men of this city to take part in the festivities of New York Day at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. Mr. Juhring believes that all of the commercial bodies in the Greater New York should co-operate in making this event a success worthy of the metropolis of the country. Efforts will be made to pledge a sufficient number of New Yorkers to go to Nashville on Oct 11 or 12 to warrant the engaging of a special train.

GENERAL APPRAISERS' WORK.

A Knotty Point Relating to Articles of Wearing Apparel Brought Up by Importers.

A knotty question was laid before Board A of the United States General Appraisers yesterday by several importers of silk embroideries. One point to be settled is what constitutes an article of wearing apparel under the tariff law. The Muser Brothers and other importers of this city have protested against the action of the Collector of the Port in assessing an import duty of 50 per cent. on a quantity of embroidered boleros designed to be worn by ladies over their dress waists. The Collector classified the goods as silk embroideries, and imposed duty as provided by the old law under that classification.

The importers endeavored to show yesterday that these boleros were distinct articles of wearing apparel, and as such should be admitted at an import duty of 40 per cent. only. The customs officers were not disposed to admit that the boleros were completed articles of apparel, but contend that they were designed more as additions to or ornaments for articles of wearing apparel. Considerable testimony on this particular point was submitted by the importers. Ex-Judge Henderson M. Somerville is the presiding appraiser in this case.

There is a protest relating to the imposition of duties on umbrella sticks now before General Appraiser Lunt, the point at issue being whether an umbrella stick with a celluloid handle is simply "an umbrella stick" or "a manufacture of celluloid." The duty on the latter is considerably in excess of the duty on umbrella sticks, and in various instances United States customs collectors have imposed the higher duties on imported umbrella sticks ornamented with celluloid handles.

Child Run Over and Killed.

Annie Gluck, a year and a half old, who lived with her parents at 604 East Twelfth Street, while attempting to cross that thoroughfare yesterday, was run over by a wagon belonging to the Fussell Ice Cream Company, and driven by John Loranz, twenty-one years old, of 335 East Twelfth Street. He did not see her until the horse was almost upon her. The child died while a Gouverneur Hospital ambulance surgeon, who had been summoned, was attempting to revive her. Just before she met with the accident she had been left on the curbstone by her sister, who had taken her out for an airing, and then gone to join some playmates.

Fell Three Stories to His Death.

Henry Dunlap, a painter, thirty-three years old, fell from the third-story window of the Columbus Hotel, Eighty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, early yesterday morning, and died after having been removed to a hospital. He was seen to enter the hotel at 2:30 A. M., and an hour later a patrolman found him lying unconscious on the sidewalk. It is thought that he had forgotten his key, and, as he has done before, under similar circumstances, had tried to climb from a neighboring window into the window of his room, and lost his balance.

Texas Arrives; Cincinnati Departs.

The battleship Texas arrived at Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday morning from Hampton Roads. The Texas did not fire her twelve-inch guns across the decks on her way up as a test, in accordance with the order issued by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. It was decided by her commanding officer not to make the test until the vessel was on her way South again after being overhauled. The cruiser Cincinnati sailed yesterday morning for the South Atlantic Station, where she will remain for three years.

Mysterious Fire in Park Avenue.

The Fire Marshal will investigate the cause of a blaze which started in the four-story brownstone house, 1,169 Park Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and caused about $500 damage. It was preceded by four distinct explosions, and their cause, as well as that of the fire, is unknown. Charles Hirsch, a tobacco merchant, whose family had occupied the house for five years, had moved out of it an hour before, and taken all his furniture with him. He says that the house was all right when he left it.

NEW CADETS AT ANNAPOLIS

Trials and Tribulations Through Which the Applicants Must Pass Before Being Admitted.

PHYSICAL TEST THE HARDEST

The Earlier Teaching and the Unpleasant Duty of Secretary Chase—A Complete List of September Cadets Now on Duty.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 16.—Over a score of September cadets admitted during the present examinations have qualified and entered upon their arduous duties at the Naval Academy. The academy authorities now lose no time in taking a firm grasp on the successful candidates. Formerly, after a cadet had successfully passed his mental and physical examinations in September, he was permitted to wait until the school opened, on Oct. 1, to report. This lost to the authorities the opportunity of mollifying some of the rawness of the new cadets. Now the successful candidates are given but two days after their last examination in which to secure their deposit of $198.37 for contingent expenses, and to make preparations to give up their personal liberty so long as they remain in the United States service.

The September cadets are quartered on the United States ship Santee, where the May members of the fourth class have also quarters. The whole fourth class, including the September additions, pursue the regular course prescribed for the naval cadets when the academy is in full operation. They rise at six and retire at ten, and the whole day is filled with a succession of arduous duties for which the new recruit pays toll in blistered hands and aching back. The September arrivals are now being taught to swim, to drill in infantry tactics, to row, and to tie knots in the sail-loft, with the exacting formula of the setting-up drill in the forenoon, and in the sweltering evenings they are taught gymnastics in the gymnasium by Prof. M. Strohm. The setting-up drill under Prof. A. J. Corbesier is designed to and accomplishes the result of working out every Western crook or Southern idiosyncrasy.

Secretary Chase of the Naval Academy is the one who opens the last envelope that settles the fate of the candidate and breaks to him the news whether or not he is an eligible candidate for admission to the Naval Academy. This is the epistle from the doctors known as the Medical Examining Board. The candidate has the physical examination last.

When the news is good no words are necessary but the formal announcement, but when the candidate has developed some physical defect the kindly Secretary tries to mollify the information by some generous sentiment of sympathy. Parents suffer most in the failures of candidates. They have their hopes set on the naval career for their sons, and often the candidates are too young to appreciate their opportunity. All do not give up after a first failure, and candidates have not only been known to present themselves three times before being successful, but some have been three times cadets before they would give up the hope of being a nayal officer, and one cadet at least now mounting successfully toward graduation is on his third entrance as a cadet.

The following is a complete list to date of the September cadets who have successfully passed all their examinations and have reported for duty on the United States ship Santee in the order in which they reported: Sidney M. Henry of Bolton, N. J.; Ernest A. Brooks of Jackson, Tenn.; Thomas R. Kurtz of Moorhead, Minn.; Will Steahager of Indianapolis, Ind.; E. J. King, Lorain, Ohio; S. B. McBride, Columbus, Penn.; Leroy Brooks, Jr., Wyoming, Ohio; Casper Goodrich, Pomfret, Conn.; A. C. Allen, Attawa, Kan.; William Norris, Philadelphia, Penn.; Adolphus Andrews, Dallas, Texas; J. P. Jackson, Newark, N. J.; John F. Green, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Robert J. Manley, Junction City, Wis.; John Rodgers, South Bethlehem, Penn.; John Downs, Quincy, Mass.; Arthur Fairfield, Saco, Me.; John J. Fitzpatrick, New Orleans, La.; H. C. Richardson, Shamokin, Penn.; George F. Blair, Jackson, Mich.; Frederick L. Oliver, Charlotte, N. C.; J. S. Lindsley, Owenton, Ky.; Oscar Cooper, Clinton, N. C.; R. E. Spaford, Springfield, N. J.; Russell Hastings, Willisborough, Ohio; Jesse B. Gay, Flandreau, S. D.; A. H. Berry, Jr., Columbus, S. D.; John Hannigan, Chicago, Ill., and E. C. Hamner, Lynchburg, Va.

CHICAGO GOLF TOURNAMENT.

C. B. MacDonald Beaten by W. R. Betts in the Semi-Final Round of the Contest.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The most sensational event of the National golf tournament occurred to-day when W. R. Betts of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club beat C. B. MacDonald of the Chicago Golf Club. MacDonald was the 1895 champion, being displaced by Whigham in 1896, and was confidently expected to regain the championship this year. At the beginning of the games Betts was a comparatively unknown man, and when it was announced that he was one of the four qualified for the semi-finals he was not considered a remote possibility. In the two matches to-day the concern was all about the one between Whigham and Douglas, and every one thought the result would be very close.

The victory of Betts brings two young men together for the finals, and it also definitely matches Eastern and Western golf experts. Betts won over MacDonald by superior nerve. The latter is, perhaps, the better player, but the younger man kept cool. In his match on Wednesday MacDonald had a dispute over a technicality, and a similar question came up to-day with Betts. At the eighteenth hole Betts was one up, but MacDonald protested an error back at the fifth hole, and the nineteenth hole was played, making it Betts's match without any doubt.

The easy defeat of Douglas by Whigham was the other surprise of the day. Douglas has been playing brilliant golf all through, but he went off very badly to-day.

Whigham's match with Betts on Saturday in the finals will be interesting. The belief is that he will for the second time secure the championship medal.

The open championship to-morrow shows the entries to be almost entirely professional. The contest will embrace thirty holes, and the complete list of entries is as follows:

Devereux Emmett; H. J. Whigham, D. B. McIntosh, Bernard Nicholl, Charles B. MacDonald, Robert McAndrew, John Duncan, John Harrison, W. B. Smith, Robert Foulis, George Pearson, W. G. Stewart, S. D. Bowers, H. R. Sweeney, A. Ricketts, Henry Turpie, Richard, Leslie, James Foulis, David Foulis, H. L. Rawlins, R. B. Wilson, W. Vincent Hoar, John Reid, Jr., Samuel Tucker, William Marshall, James A. Tyng, W. H. Way, W. F. Davis, W. Tucker, Joseph Lloyd, Foxhall Keene, William Dunn, Robert White.

The longest list of names ever entered in a golf competition in the United States was posted for the Chicago Club handicap which began at 2 o'clock. One hundred and forty names were entered, and the greater proportion of these finished. C. B. Hudson of the Rochester Golf Club made the lowest net score, his gross score of 99 being reduced to 83 net by an allowance of 16. A. H. Fenn of the Palmetto Golf Club won the second prize and a prize for the lowest gross score, a silver jug, presented by Joseph Leiter. Walter B. Smith and D. R. Forgan, both of the Onwentsia Club, tied for eighth place at 95 gross, 89 net.

Following are the scores of the first ten:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
C. B. Hudson, Country Club, Rochester	99	16	83
A. H. Fenn, Palmetto	87	2	85
V. S. Kennedy, Washington Park G. C.	94	8	86
J. Moorhead, Jr., Allegheny C. C.	97	10	87
O. Hockmeyer, Jr., Richmond C. C.	98	10	88
J. F. Palmer, Allegheny C. C.	102	14	88
H. Moore, Exmoor C. C.	106	18	88
R. Forgan, Onwentsia Club	95	6	89
W. B. Smith, Onwentsia Club	95	6	89
C. R. Falk, Milwaukee C. C.	101	12	89

To-morrow the first and second rounds for the open championship will be played, and a driving contest for a prize presented by the Chicago Golf Club will take place.

Big Freshman Class at Dartmouth.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 16.—Dartmouth College opend this morning with the largest freshman class in the history of the college. There were 185 in all registered, and more are expected. The whole attendance in all departments will number about 700.

JAMAICA FIREMEN PARADE

The Centennial and Final Public Appearance of a Time-Honored Long Island Department.

MANY VISITING COMPANIES

Story of a Century of Conservative Growth—A Long Line of March in a Short Town and a Superfluity of Music.

JAMAICA, L. I., Sept. 16.—The Jamaica Volunteer Fire Department to-day made its one hundredth and last public parade, and was assisted in the function by volunteer firemen from other parts of Long Island. Jamaica will be part of Greater New York. The separate existence, the Fire Department, police force, and bonded indebtedness of this venerable village are all to be absorbed. There is a tinge of sentimental, reminiscent regret in the anticipation of the effacement of the Fire Department. Many loving and heroic associations cluster about that institution in the memories of the old citizens of Jamaica.

On the other hand, there are no loving or heroic memories connected with the separate existence, the police force, or the village debt. Consequently the final parade of the firemen was a great event, whereas the other things that Jamaica is to surrender are kept rather in the background.

The Jamaica Engine, Hook and Ladder Company was organized Jan. 30, 1797, with John Baten Captain and eleven other charter members. With this humble beginning the department paraded. From this humble beginning it has expanded, meanwhile continuing to parade, until now at the end of only one century it has five hose companies and two hook and ladder companies, numbering 200 men.

Many people here think it is a pity that the department should be nipped in the bud and absorbed just as it begins to get its growth. They contend that if the village had been left alone another century the department would have been at least doubled in membership and efficiency.

Its steady growth during the first one hundred years of its existence gave, it is felt, bright augury for the future. While Jamaica has never been exactly a boom town, its statistics show a healthy, conservative, and substantial increase. Since 1780 it has gained nearly 7,000 in population, an average of 70 a year. There is good reason to believe that it will continue to expand at the same rate, and as the Fire Department has always kept pace with the development in other lines the calculations of its friends for its future seem to have been well founded.

The parade was thorough and conscientious. The Exempt Firemen from Brooklyn, the Williamsburg Volunteer Firemen's Association, and companies from Morris Park, Clarenceville, Richmond Hill, Woodsburg, Whitestone, Lynbrook, Far Rockaway, Middle Village, Woodhaven, Aqueduct, Rockville Centre, Flushing, Springfield, and Newtown came to participate. The built-up part of Jamaica is about a mile and a half long by half a mile wide, but the firemen contrived to get three hours and a half of good hard marching out of it.

The problem of finding twelve miles of line of march for eight hundred men and twenty-two bands in one mile and a half by one-half mile of town was solved by the simple but ingenious device of marching through every street at least once and through several streets twice. This gave everybody the opportunity to see the spectacle comfortably.

Some confusion was caused at first by the bands. An easy mathematical operation demonstrates the fact that twenty-two bands to eight hundred men leaves an interval of only about thirty-five men between bands. As all the bands were doing their best in honor of the occasion, and most of them played nothing but "Marching Through Georgia" and each of them had its own conception of the proper interpretation of that melody, the combination or net result was surprising.

The men in front of each company naturally balked a little to evade the band before them, while the men behind bucked a little to get away from the band in their rear, and each man tried to keep step to whichever drum and trombone happened to be at the moment assaulting the tympanum of his ear.

This trouble was soon obviated, however, by the circumstance that the parade crossed the tracks of the Long Island Railroad several times just as a train was passing. Consequently the section that had passed the track marched ahead unconscious of the interruption, while the section behind was halted. Therefore the last two hours of the parade were discursive and casual, and the time occupied in passing a given point was deeply gratifying to all interested.

It was a fine parade, however. The ladders on the trucks did not look as if a man could climb anywhere on them, but they were very decorative. The uniforms were handsome, and the men were stalwart and happy. There was one steam fire engine in line and one band presently began to play "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night." These evidences of progress were heartily cheered.

All the buildings were gay with flags and bunting, a horse ran away and nearly killed two people, and a dog, maddened by the unwonted excitement, jumped over a fence and bit a boy and jumped back again. These events rounded out the occasion to completion, stimulated public interest, gave éclat, and helped to make the one hundredth annual parade of the Jamaica firemen forever memorable.

A slight damper was thrown over the spirits of the visiting firemen by the discovery late in the evening that the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had secured the contract to provide the collation in the Town Hall with which the festivities ended, but as there is a row of hotels immediately across the street the area of depression soon passed away.

Applying for Reduced Assessments.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Sept. 16.—Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court has issued writs of certiorari to several property owners who claim the assessors have overvalued their property. Thomas W. Jones of Massapequa, who is assessed at $4,500, wants the amount reduced to $1,500. The estate of Sarah M. Williams, assessed for $33,000, the petitioner desires reduced to $16,000. Anita Floyd-Jones seeks a reduction from $25,000 to $12,500. The estate of William Floyd-Jones is assessed at $70,000, and it is claimed that the property would not bring, if sold, more than $45,000. The estate of William R. Floyd-Jones is assessed at $45,000, but the petitioner thinks the estate worth less than half that amount.

National Paper Sack Company.

SARATOGA, Sept. 16.—The stockholders of the National Paper Sack Company met at Ballston Spa to-day and elected the following Directors: James Arkell, Canajoharie, N. Y.; George A. Crouse, Akron, Ohio; Samuel George, Wellsburg, N. Y.; George D. Adams, Cleveland, Ohio; R. Fred Douds, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. H. Chatfield, New York; Newton W. Taylor, Chicago; George H. Evans, Toledo, Ohio; Harry W. Taggart, Watertown, N. Y.; D. S. Walton, Buffalo, and J. S. Lamoreaux, Ballston Spa.

Money for Foreign Missions.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The annual financial statement of the American Board of Foreign Missions, issued to-day, shows unprecedented receipts for the month of August, amounting to $120,289—nearly twice the amount received in August last year. The total receipts for the fiscal year were $643,283 and the total disbursements $688,414, leaving a debt of about $45,000.

Gov. Black in Rockland.

NYACK, Sept. 16.—Senator Lexow to-day received a telegram from Gov. Frank S. Black stating that he will attend the annual fair of the Rockland County Agricultural Society, at Orangeburg, on Sept. 24.

Killed by a Live Wire.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 16.—Martin Dwyer, a laborer employed in the apparatus room of the Solvay Process Company, was killed at 6 o'clock this morning by contact with a live wire in the room in which he was working.

DENOUNCED IN COURT.

Magistrate Crane Characterizes the Swindle of a Woman by Alleged Brokers as Shameful.

Magistrate Crane, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, lost his temper during the examination of a case against members of the firm of Tobin, Troy & Co., alleged brokers of 11 Broadway, accused of swindling Mrs. F. N. Wheaton, who keeps a boarding house at 234 Fifth Avenue. He suddenly broke out with a fierce denunciation of the accused men, declaring their transaction to be the worst and most shameful outrage and most barefaced swindle he had ever heard of.

The prisoners were Stephen Tobin, Clifford Davis, and Frank M. Archer. The witnesses for the prosecution were Willis B. Troy, who was Tobin's partner, and Mrs. Wheaton. Both failed to identify Archer as being implicated, and he was discharged.

According to the story of the witnesses, Tobin & Troy, who composed the firm of Tobin, Troy & Co., had agreed with Davis to divide equally with him all the money he could induce people to give the firm for investment. The plan was to take the money, and at the first convenient opportunity report to the customer operations which would show, according to the market reports for the day, the loss of the investment, making out the slips after 3 o'clock. In the execution of this scheme, Davis induced Mrs. Wheaton to give Tobin, Troy & Co. $1,300 cash and sixty shares of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad stock. He told her much of the exceptional opportunities the firm had for obtaining "tips" on future movements of stocks and making vast profits.

Mrs. Wheaton deposited her money and securities on July 17. She exacted the promise that no trade would be made until her consent had been given. On Sept. 1 she was notified that her money and stock had been invested in Sugar certificates, and had been lost, and that she owed the firm $1,000.

Mrs. Wheaton objected vigorously, and was so persistent that Troy became alarmed, and consented to give evidence against Tobin and Davis if relieved from prosecution. This arrangement was consented to by the District Attorney.

Davis was put on the stand, and denied Troy's statements. He became much confused, however, under cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Zaring. Tobin and Davis were held in $1,500 bail each for trial. Tobin found a bondsman, but Davis was sent to the Tombs. The prisoners were handsomely dressed. Troy said that of Mrs. Wheaton's money he got $900, Davis $700, and Tobin $300, while $400 was used for office expenses. He promises to make full restitution.

TRAGEDY OF THE OLIVE PECKER

The Mutineers Reported to be on Their Way to Boston on Board the Lancaster.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The crew of the Olive Pecker, who burned their vessel off the coast of South America, are on their way to Boston. John Anderson, the steward, murdered the Captain and mate and then, inducing the crew to fire the ship, escaped with them to Bahia, Brazil, where all hands were arrested by the United States Consul there.

United States District Attorney Jones said to-day: "We have received a telegram from the State Department saying that the crew sailed for Boston Sept. 7 on the Lancaster, which has been at one of the Southern stations. That would indicate that the trial will be held in Boston."

If the vessel has been at sea on her way to Boston since Sept. 7 she ought to reach here in about two weeks from now. She is a fast sailer, and with nothing to detain her ought to roll off the miles quickly. Should she reach here by Oct. 1, the Grand Jury would probably take action on the matter in that month, and the trial would probably take place some time in the Winter.

The officials around the courts are not anxious for another trial like Bram's. They make no secret of their dislike to having another such case placed in their hands.

GOLD IN SARATOGA COUNTY.

Six Claims of Discoveries Filed with the Secretary of State.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—Six more claims of the discovery of gold in Greenfield, Saratoga County, were filed to-day with the Secretary of State. Pearl Pierson filed four claims on lands owned by Robert Morris, Anna Pratt, and Amanda M. Pierson. Valerie L. Merrill filed a claim on lands owned by himself, Louis M. Lott, and others, and James H. and Caroline W. Westcott filed a claim on lands owned by themselves.

NEGRO POSTMASTER SHOT.

Victim a New Appointee in Hogansville, Ga.—Investigation Ordered.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 16.—United States District Attorney E. A. Angier received a telegram from Hogansville, Ga., this morning, saying that the negro Postmaster at that place, whose name is Lofton, had been shot. No details were given, and it is not known here whether the negro is dead or not. A Post Office Inspector has been ordered from Chattanooga to investigate the case. Lofton was appointed about three months ago, in the face of violent opposition on the part of the white patrons of the office, and it is supposed here that politics had something to do with the attack on him. Hogansville is a small fourth-class Post Office. It has a population of about 500.

COLORED TEACHER LYNCHED.

D. T. Watson's Body Found Hanging from a Tree in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 16.—The body of D. T. Watson, a colored school teacher, was found this morning hanging to a tree in Hamilton Township, Lonoke County, with this placard pinned on it:

"A warning to nigger school teachers. We want none of this kind of people in this county. Others beware."

Watson was taken out and whipped severely by Whitecaps while engaged in conducting a colored normal school at Lonoke last June, and the inference is that the same persons who assailed him then were concerned in his murder.

Watson bore a good reputation among all who knew him, and is said to have been one of the ablest colored men in this section of the State.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nature—8:15.
BIJOU—The Wrong Mr. Wright—8:15.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EMPIRE—Secret Service—8:20.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Southern Romance—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Shall We Forgive Her?—8:15.
GARRICK—A Stranger in New York—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—At Gay Coney Island—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Bachelor's Honeymoon—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—In Town—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—Change Alley—8:10.
MANHATTAN—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
STAR—Captain of the Nonsuch—8:15.
WALLACK'S—A Coat of Many Colors—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00.
1,147 BROADWAY—Tri by Painting—10:00 A. M. to midnight.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

PLATT'S PARTY.

What is the Platt-Quigg Party? How much is there left of it? Is there any left of it but the empty framework of the organization, a staff without an army, leaders without a following?

The Republicans who have given any character to the party, its men of weight and substance, of standing and reputation, seem to be for Low or are rapidly coming over to Low. His character and the strength of his candidacy draw Republicans to his support every day. Mayor STRONG is a conspicuous example. He favors Low with warm appreciation of his high qualities and says already, without waiting for PLATT's convention, that he is going to vote for him.

Probably PLATT and QUIGG will take refuge behind the usual quibble that the Mayor is not a Republican. A Republican of their stripe he certainly is not, or they would love him better. But if it were not for the men of the William L. Strong type in the Republican Party no man in it would ever see the inside of a public office.

PLATT is overmatched. He cannot make headway against the set of the current toward Low. He puts too great a strain upon the "loyalty" of intelligent Republicans when he asks them to stand by him in the effort to prevent the election of SETH Low as Mayor of New York. They do not define the word loyalty according to his dictionary. They recognize in Mr. Low a candidate of high qualification for the office of Mayor. They know that they would be proud of the great city, not ashamed, if he were its chief executive officer. They know PLATT too well and Low too well to hesitate long in their choice.

The intelligence and force of the Republican Party are for Low. If PLATT is against him he will hold only a ragged remnant of the organization. What decent man will stand as PLATT's candidate for Mayor?

THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION.

Although partisan Republicans, including Mr. PLATT and our neighbor The Sun, are disappointed and chagrined at the determination of the New York Democrats to let the dead past bury its dead, every good citizen whose patriotism is not stifled by party bias will rejoice that the Democratic State Committee baffled the silver men and ignored Bryanism. The proposition to coin a dishonest dollar is not a wholesome political issue. It is disquieting and dangerous. It ought not to be raised, and everybody should be glad it has not been resurrected by the New York Democrats this year. The drubbing they got on that issue last year ought to suffice for all time.

Not only by eschewing the fatal delusions of the Chicago platform, but by other good works, the Democratic State Committee has strengthened the party, put it upon a higher plane and equipped it for the effort to make New York once more a Democratic State. The committee has nominated a first-rate candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. The soundest policy in judicial nominations is to continue on the bench those Judges who have shown themselves to be able, learned in the law, and judicially minded. Judge PARKER has had twenty years' experience as a Judge. The labors of the Supreme Court bench, of the General Term of that court, and later of the Appellate Division have given him a breadth and experience which are fully recognized by his nomination for the highest judicial office in the State.

For the first time since 1892 the Democracy of New York takes the field with a candidate who is a "unifying force" and with bright prospects of triumph at the polls. The vote in the Republican counties of the interior will be light in this off year, while the intense interest in the Mayoralty contest in New York will bring out an extraordinarily full vote in this Democratic corner of the State. Nearly half the votes for the State ticket will be cast in the new great city, and most Democrats, however they may vote in the Mayoralty fight, will vote for the judicial candidates of their party. The heavy vote in this Democratic city may elect Judge PARKER.

The party is in a good position. The recantation of error may be accomplished by works as effectually as by profession.

THE SOUTH'S AFFLICTION.

The history of former appearances of yellow fever in the South fully justified all who were alarmed by the outbreak at Ocean Springs, Miss., and rebukes those distant, calm readers of the first reports who were disposed to consider the outbreak as occurring too late in the season to spread over much territory, and those over-confident officials who leaned to the belief, before it was destroyed by repeated diagnoses by skilled physicians, that quarantine, rigidly enforced, would hold the fever to the locality where it first appeared.

It is but ten days ago that the health officers of Alabama and Mississippi reluctantly but frankly announced that yellow fever had appeared at Ocean Springs, Miss., and that several persons had died from it. A town in which there had been nearly a thousand population, half of it ill with yellow fever or something so closely resembling it as to baffle all but the most expert observers of the symptoms, was suddenly dispersed, only the hastily and imperfectly established quarantines hindering those who fled in alarm from carrying the germs of contagion far and wide. In ten days the fever has appeared in New Orleans and Mobile, and now it has created a panic at Jackson by its appearance there and at several neighboring points in spite of all precautions to fence it out.

To the reader of reports from the South of "shot-gun cordons," the prohibition of railroad communication with infected points, and other severe measures to stop the progress of the fever, it may appear that the people of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas are excessively alarmed. As a matter of fact, those people know best the dangers they are obliged to face, and experience, bitter and not to be forgotten, inspires them in adopting the precautions they have taken.

One of the distressing incidents of this visitation of yellow fever to the South will be its paralysis of business far beyond the point to which, with the coming of frost, it will be possible for the contagion to reach and flourish. The disturbance of business in New Orleans and Mobile is felt not only in those cities, but as far from them as are the men with whom New Orleans and Mobile transact business. The section that is afflicted with so dread a scourge is best qualified to judge of the measure of severity to be used to stop it, and self-interest, as well as the interest of the whole country, will support them, morally and materially, if they come to need assistance, in bringing the plague to an early halt by any and all means at their command.

LYNCHING, NORTH AND SOUTH.

We printed yesterday a temperately expressed defense of lynching from a Georgian correspondent. Perhaps he would object to having it called a defense, but it is at least safe to describe it as a sympathetic explanation. When he says that "the only ground of objection to this mode of dealing with these criminals is the fear that the innocent might suffer," we take issue with him. The main ground of objection to lynching is that lynchers take the law into their own hands. No man can do this without suffering in his character as a law-abiding citizen. No community can habitually condone it without suffering in its civilization. If the law fails to affix to certain crimes the penalties which public opinion demands, or if the courts fail to enforce the laws, that also is a defect in civilization. But if, when the laws are adequate and the courts are open, men prefer putting a fellow-man to death outside of the law to having him duly put to death according to law, they are abandoning all pretense of being civilized beings and behaving like savages. They have nothing to say for themselves except that, under certain provocations, they cannot restrain their passions. And that is precisely what the black wretch they hang has to say for himself.

It is idle to say that a lawbreaker in one respect can be a law-abiding citizen in every other respect. Whoever takes part in a lynching and whoever condones a lynching acts in contempt of the law, and it is out of the question that he should have the same respect for it as if he had not so acted. As a matter of fact, a lynching is very commonly little more than a savage frolic to the majority of those concerned in it. They like the excitement of helping to kill a man. When the man is a black man and accused of rape they can gratify their liking with safety. Excepting the friends and acquaintances of the victim whose wrongs it undertakes to avenge, it is hardly too much to say that a lynching mob is a mob of hoodlums and loafers who would be general and not special lawbreakers if they dared.

The spirit of lawlessness is what is most to be deplored and condemned in lynching. And this spirit is not confined to any section of the country. Not long ago we had a scandalous case of lynching for "the usual crime" in Ohio. Now we have an equally scandalous case of lynching in Indiana for the crime of robbery. A mob of farmers took from jail five men accused or suspected of this crime and put them to death. In this case the mob did not inflict lawlessly the lawful punishment, but they made a new law converting robbery into a capital offense and put it into execution. As might have been expected, it is believed that of these five murders two may have been "mistakes." That is to say the mob may have killed two innocent men whom the law would not have found guilty of any offense at all. The Governor of Indiana has dealt properly with the disgrace thus brought upon the State. "No matter what the pretext is," he says, "those who take the law into their own hands shall be punished in Indiana." That is the only ground fit to be taken by a civilized man or a civilized community.

WHAT THE GERMANS WANT.

By the resolutions of the General Committee the German-American Reform Union demands a host of good things, and pledges itself "to support only as its candidate for Mayor a man who by his honesty, probity, and statesmanship has shown that he will carry out the principles herewith enunciated."

The description fits Mr. Low well enough, except that until he has further declared himself nobody knows his views of all the principles enunciated in the German-American Reform Union's platform. Most of them are excellent. We all want honest administration, clean streets, more school buildings, and even more "drinking fountains for man and beast." But the Germans of the Union also want the Raines law smashed, and they declare that "existing laws should be executed in a common sense manner." That means, as they would put it, "no Rooseveltism"; in other words, an easy-going and comfortable enforcement of the law in respect to Sunday selling of beer and liquor. As to these matters men differ widely. The Republicans stand by the Raines law, bad and inequitable as it is. A good many who are not Republicans believe in the full enforcement of the law, as lax enforcement inevitably leads to favoritism and police blackmail.

The sound and honest way to treat the question of liquor selling and its restrictions is by local option, as Mr. Low said in his letter. Let the public sentiment of the community determine the regulations for that community, weekdays and Sundays. Then if Herkimer wants to vote prohibition, look pious, and take its whisky on the sly, nobody can deny it the full indulgence of its hypocrisy. But if New York does not like the Herkimer plan, it ought not to be forced on New York. If the people so declare, New Yorkers ought to be allowed to drink their beer on Sundays like honest men, neither skulking in by the back door, Herkimer fashion, nor taking refuge behind the miserable subterfuge of a sandwich.

When the German-American Reform Union declares that the Mayor of New York should not be "ruled by pulpit or 'temperance' influences or spoils hunters" they needlessly harm their perfectly proper cause by a roughness of language that shocks all Americans and which we do not believe many intelligent German-Americans approve. If the authors of that phrase knew how it sounded in New York to class the influence of the pulpit and of temperance principles with that of the spoils hunters they would have left it out.

SOLDIERS AND STRIKERS.

It is a great pity that National characteristics and influences cannot be taken into consideration in dealing with labor disorders in this country. Our system is one designed to agree with the nature and purpose of a republican Government, but there have been many indications that it is defeated in its workings by the utter lack of ability on the part of foreign laborers to understand the spirit of republicanism. Our system calls for the exercise first of civil authority in any riotous outbreak. When the county, which possesses only civic force, has exhausted all its powers and has failed to quell the disorder, it calls upon the State, which is armed with military authority and which forthwith proceeds to exercise it.

This system would work admirably in a community of persons educated from childhood to a comprehension of "government of the people, for the people, by the people." Such persons are tolerably ready to bow to the will of authority which they themselves have created. They understand that their own welfare and the general safety depend upon such submission. But with a community composed largely of unassimilated foreigners the civic authority has little influence. They are accustomed to seeing the crowned heads of their nations arrayed in military garb. They are used to hearing military titles prefixed to the names of their Ministers. They are familiar with the parade of military force in all times of disorder, and to them the military uniform is the symbol of rule.

In such outbreaks as that of the Hazleton miners the foreign element is conspicuous, and it is not ready to submit itself to the undisciplined and unmilitary display of a body of Deputy Sheriffs, which is superior to the mob only in its possession of arms and of legal authorization. It is hardly a subject for surprise that a horde of ignorant Poles and Hungarians should show a vigorous resistance to an exhibition of authority which they cannot understand. The news dispatches tell us that the Pennsylvania miners received the National Guard without demonstrations of hostility and that some of them even respectfully saluted the soldiers. That was because they understood a display of military force. It meant something to them. It meant not only power, but responsibility. In a body of Deputy Sheriffs they could see neither.

These considerations point to a defect in our system of dealing with riotous outbreaks, and it is a defect for which it is difficult to see the remedy. As a republican people we are properly sensitive about a parade of military force, yet it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that it would prevent bloodshed if employed at the beginning of disorders in which the lower orders of foreign laborers are concerned.

OUR AUGUST EXPORTS.

According to the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury our foreign customers are not yet so vexed by our newly devised law for restricting commerce that they have refused, during the first month of the operation of the Dingley tariff, to buy from us, although they have sold us the smallest August bill of goods since 1879. Our exports for the month were the largest in value of any recorded month, reaching the large figure of $79,497,820. Our imports fell off, as compared with August, 1896, about $9,500,000, but the proportion of free and dutiable goods imported was changed, the dutiable goods entered in August of this year being about $2,500,000 in excess of the free, while in August of last year the excess of dutiable goods imported was $8,000,000.

As the exports for the eight months ending with August were $629,434,373, or an increase over the like months of last year of more than $62,000,000, there is great probability that the fiscal year will show aggregate exports in excess of the $1,050,000,000 for 1896-7.

As there is no suggestion in the advance reports from the Bureau of Statistics of marked disproportion in the exports of breadstuffs, it is to be assumed that American manufacturers have persisted in selling their wares abroad, presumably at less than they get for them at home, and in spite of the declaration of protectionists that our increased foreign sales of manufactured goods have been disadvantageous to manufacturers.

With our exports so largely in excess of imports, there can be no concern about gold for the present, and the future is being assured by a renewal of confidence and investment in American securities.

Why should a Republican newspaper worry about the color of a two-cent postage stamp when it is grappling with so momentous a problem as that of getting a Platt ticket that can be elected? The postage stamp—be it green or red or black and blue—will stick as well and carry a letter as far. But a Platt candidate, possibly another Black, will not stick to any purpose, and he must be "licked" before he will believe it. Some of the mathematical skill that The Sun has put to use to show how little is to be saved by Secretary GAGE by printing the two-cent stamps with green ink could be entertainingly employed to show to its readers how the voters in Greater New York can be so divided up, with a "straight" Republican to draw all "organization" Republicans, 150,000 independent citizens voting for Low, and Tammany voting nearly as a unit to regain possession of the Government, that it will be possible to elect the straight Platt-Quigg candidate.

"We shall burn our bridges behind us," says QUIGG. There are no bridges on Salt River, and navigation always remains open until after election.

The performances of the Bank of England with regard to silver are incomprehensible. The letter of the Governor of the bank to the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressing a willingness to hold one-fifth of the bank's reserves in silver "provided always that the French Mint is again open to the free coinage of silver" is like a promise to do a thing at doomsday, or when water runs up hill or during the week of four Thursdays. In effect, the bank says it will not take advantage of the act of 1844 to keep one-fifth of its reserve in silver, for it is sufficiently well known that France has no intention of opening her mints to the free coinage of silver. The condition expressed in the letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer is an impossible one. Then why does the bank disturb public confidence in the sanity of its management by putting forth this inexplicable and pointless announcement? It encourages the bimetallists with hopes that cannot be realized. When Mr. HUGH SMITH speaks of the proposed arrangement as one "which, while not affecting our gold standard, might enable the mints of France and America to resume free coinage" he uses language that is offensive to American opinion, whatever may be thought of it in France. He evidently expects us to be grateful for his kind offer to assist us to make egregious fools of ourselves.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If the tramps from whom the authorities of New Brunswick, N. J., are trying to extort a little useful work on the highways of that town persistently refuse to perform the tasks imposed upon them, the attempts to enforce obedience will deserve watching. It is well known—in Russia by modern experiments, and in most other countries by more or less ancient ones—that judicious application of a whip will prove persuasive in such cases, but the Jersey officials will hardly resort to that device. At present they are trying, as a substitute, the effects of a bread-and-water diet, combined with close confinement, and their plan is to make water, not bread, the distinguishing feature of the regimen. This system has its merits, no doubt, but it savors unpleasantly of "cruel and unusual punishment," and before the recalcitrants get very ematiated somebody is likely to ask questions. All things considered, there seems to be small chance that the tramp problem will be solved by a revival of expedients long ago discredited as reformative agencies. If beating and starving and the like are the only remedies, New Brunswick might as well give up her experiments at once. She may drive the tramps away, but she won't settle anything.

—Full details of the Marconi system of telegraphy have already appeared in this column, as well as of more or less successful experiments, in the course of which dispatches were sent for considerable distances, among the mountains of Wales, between unconnected transmitters and receivers. These tests have just been repeated with improved instruments at Spezia, and it was found that messages could be sent with ease from the forts on shore to men-of-war in motion twelve miles away. The original machines required an induction coil giving sparks eighteen inches long to transmit signals nine miles, but in these later trials sparks of six inches were found to be sufficient. The instrument on shore was elevated ninety feet by a mast, and a similar arrangement on shipboard was first tried. It worked satisfactorily, but further investigation demonstrated that results quite as good were obtained when the instrument was placed deep in the hull out of harm's way, and that the messages were perfectly intelligible when sent and received from a cabin eight feet under water, notwithstanding the surroundings of massive iron. The Italian Government will continue the tests, with a view to adopting the system for military and naval purposes, and possibly for rural and other police stations. Russia and Austria meditate similar action, while the Germans are making at Kiel, and the English at Dover, preparations for a thorough trial under conditions like those of actual warfare. The experiments at Dover will be of especial interest. Fort Burgoyne, where they will be conducted, is on an elevation of more than 300 feet, overlooking a wide area of land on the north, and the whole expanse of the English Channel on the south; from its ramparts the North and South Foreland lighthouses, and the lightships of the Goodwin Sands, are in full view on the east. The field of vision is barred on the west at two miles by Shakespeare's Cliff. It is obvious that from such a site the knowledge acquired should be of great value.

—Moved either by her sense of humor or her hunger for trade, Germany is making elaborate preparations for a great display of her resources at the international fair at Paris in 1900. She did not participate in either of the other two French expositions held since 1870, but the invitation to take part in this one was accepted many months ago, and with apparent eagerness. A German Government architect spent all of last Winter in Paris, planning a suitable habitat for his country's marvels, while Germany's Commissioners have long been working hard in their own country with a view to making a brilliant showing on the banks of the Seine, and no penurious policy on the part of the German Government will hamper the men in charge. All other nations of any importance have been equally busy—all except three, that is. The three are Portugal, Turkey, and the United States, a strange union of names if ever there was one. But the United States, though slow to act, has at last done so, and her Commissioner General, now in the French capital, will doubtless do what he can to make up for lost time.

PERSONAL.

—From the cheers that greeted President ANDREWS when he appeared in chapel, it is evident that his personal popularity is as great among the undergraduates of Brown University as among the younger and more impulsive members of the Faculty. Of course such demonstrations prove nothing in regard to how deeply the President's economic views have impressed themselves upon the students or the professors, but it does suggest that the opportunity for exerting influence is much greater when the teacher and his pupils meet face to face than when their communication is by means of letters. Possibly it was realization of this fact that moved President ANDREWS to retain his old position, instead of becoming a Superintendent of typewriters in a long-distance dispensary of advice. If so, it indicates that a silver man may have a lot of good sense on other topics, and that it's a good plan to walk all around a person before deciding that he is either a genius or a madman.

—Atlanta has really entered upon a serious and energetic effort to discover just who it is that sends to certain New York papers intentionally distorted accounts of happenings in that city. A hint that what will happen to the culprits, when their identity is known, may be decidedly unpleasant is given by one JULIAN HARRIS. Suspicion seems to have been hovering over him, and he endeavors to get out from under it by publishing in The Atlanta Journal a signed card, denying that he wrote either of the two articles—one on the Longstreet wedding and the other about the execution of the murderer PERRY—which have caused the deepest indignation. Mr. HARRIS confesses that he is the correspondent of the New York paper in which these articles appeared, but he says that he had nothing to do with the Perry story, and for that concerning the very painful and wholly imaginary scene at the Longstreet wedding, he is responsible only to the extent that he allowed another man to send it without first reading the other man's "copy." The one disclaimer is adequate, the second hardly worth considering. The acts of an agent are the acts of a principal, and Mr. HARRIS's employer would certainly have viewed with disfavor any such excuse if the Longstreet story had thus found its way into the columns of The Constitution. To New Yorkers, rendered callous by long experience with such strivings after the sensational, the matter does not seem particularly momentous, but Atlanta strenuously objects to a habit which causes almost every other news article bearing the city's name for date line to be an excuse for considering its inhabitants about equally divided between criminals and savages. This may be supersensitiveness, and it may not; at any rate, the feeling is easy to understand, and if Atlanta can think up some effective remedy for the evil, perhaps other cities, including New York, will adopt it, too.

—Opprobrious epithets, before now and often, have been accepted as titles more or less honorable by those at whom they were hurled in derision or contempt, but in all such cases the parties or persons immediately concerned must do the accepting or else the unpleasant term remains unpleasant. For this reason Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF may well charge Senator PLATT with undue haste in accepting from Mr. JACOB WORTH's vocabulary the term "whippersnapper" as an entirely endurable appellation. He may even retort with a telegram containing the word "cur," and ask the Senator how he likes that. "Whippersnapper" is a title hard to wear gracefully, especially by a—well, by a whippersnapper, to use the word that comes handiest. Unlike "mugwump," everybody knows just what the word means, and it is a matter of universal experience that of all offensive joking, the most offensive is joking upon facts. If Mr. WORTH is adroit, he stands a good chance to catch the Lieutenant Governor on the rebound from Senator PLATT's manifestation of wit.

CURRENT NOTES.

Chautauqua County farmers are congratulating themselves on an abundant crop of excellent grapes this year, which they say will make up for the poor crops of the last two years. Every grape grower is said to be engaging help for picking and packing.

* * *

"Pittsburg is to light London." It is with this somewhat broad statement that a Smoky City newspaper announces the fact that the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has received an order from the Metropolitan Supply Company of London for an electric-lighting plant. The order calls for three dynamos of about 3,000 horse power each. The cost is estimated at about $450,000.

* * *

The Hartford Common Council has designated Oct. 19 as the day for the reception of the figurehead of the old flagship Hartford. There will be a military parade on that day, and the figurehead, which is to be kept in the Capitol, will be unveiled with ceremony. Senator Hawley will be asked to deliver an oration, and the son of Admiral Farragut, Rear Admiral Bunce, and Commodore Hichborn are to be invited to attend as guests of the city. The day is to be known in Hartford as Farragut Day.

* * *

Bishop Fallows prefaced a recent sermon in Chicago by some remarks on "Why There Has Been So Much Lawlessness and Crime in Chicago." He announced himself a believer in curfew and flogging. Said he: "Robberies accompanied with violence have been so numerous that we may need the methods of Mr. Justice Day in Liverpool, England. For deeds of personal violence there the lash was unsparingly used, accompanied with long terms of imprisonment for the habitual criminal. This broke up the gangs which had so long infested that city. Corporal punishment in such cases, instead of brutalizing, became a potent agency in reformation."

* * *

The new Confederate Club of Baltimore was opened Saturday night and the opening was "the occasion of a notable gathering of ex-soldiers of the South." The American of that city says of the club parlor: "The pictures of famous soldiers on the walls are one of the main attractions of the place. Upon one of the walls in the parlor is a portrait of George Washington, hung with many folds of the Star-Spangled Banner. Directly opposite is a fine etching of Gen. Robert E. Lee on horseback. Upon either side of Gen. Lee's picture are hung likenesses of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, also on horseback, and Gen. J. E. Johnston. The whole house seemed to be one mass of flags last night, and all the pictures were adorned with the Stars and Stripes."

* * *

A special service for old people was held in a Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal church Sunday morning. The sermon was from the text, "Cast me not off in the time of my old age; forsake me not when my strength faileth." A general invitation had been issued to the old folks of the congregation and others were asked to spread the word among the aged and infirm of the whole community. Carriages were sent for those who were unable to walk to the church, and special arrangements were made for their comfort throughout the service. Great, comfortable, easy chairs and rockers for the old people surrounded the pulpit, in a semicircle, and on two big tables were several bouquets of Fall flowers, which were afterward distributed as souvenirs of the occasion.

Ancient History.

From The Brooklyn Eagle of Yesterday.

The fact about Mr. Low's record is that he voted for Garfield in 1880, for Blaine in 1884, for Cleveland in 1888, for Harrison in 1892, and for McKinley in 1896. An attempt has been made to create the impression that he did not vote for Blaine because in the exercise of his right as a citizen and of what he thought his duty as Mayor he declined to take any part in the campaign in 1884. But one month after election he said that he had voted for Blaine as a Republican, and that as he was elected to office by both Republicans and Democrats he had not thought it wise to throw the weight of his official position to the support of either the Republicans or of the Democrats. In 1885 he was Chairman of the Republican State Convention which nominated Ira Davenport for the Governorship, to which position he would not have been elected if there had been doubt of his Republicanism.

"LYNCHING IN GEORGIA."

What Moncure D. Conway Says on That Subject—He Comments on "Georgia's" Letter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in your paper of to-day, signed "Georgia," is a hopeful sign in one respect: the writer does not give his name. This is some corroboration of his statement, "Our daily press denounces lynching, our Governor denounces it, our preachers denounce it." When men of ability in Georgia find it prudent to withhold their names from public palliations of "lynching" we may fairly infer that the murderous mob is recruited from a class with which people of education and respectability do not wish to have their names connected. In another regard your correspondent's letter appears to me to be a depressing symptom of the virulence of the epidemic anarchy from which some Southern regions are suffering, and which the murders reported to-day from Versailles, Ind., and other events of the kind show to be spreading northward.

"Georgia" is anxious to prove that the Georgians are a civilized and law-abiding people. But it is not civilized to regard rape as a capital offense. (And, by the way, is death the penalty in Georgia of rape on a black woman by a white man?) By civilized law every man slain without fair trial is murdered. The lyncher, therefore, of an untried man commits a capital crime to punish a merely suspected secondary crime. Is this not "lawless" and "savage"?

In civilized constitutions, the "process of law" is described as "due." That is, under the social contract the community owes every human being safeguard of his life and liberty until he has forfeited the same by legally proven crime, and in the course of many ages civilization has developed the legal processes by which the accused may be protected from the wild outbreaks of passion and ferocity found liable to visit irrevocable wrong on the innocent.

It is difficult to comprehend how so able a writer as "Georgia" should fall into the mental confusion of associating the atrocities of lynching with such things as Northern resistance to the fugitive slave law, and to the vigilance committees once operative on our frontiers. Apart from the moral difference that those who resisted the pursuers of fugitive slaves were animated by a spirit of rescue instead of murder, and risked something for their humanity, legally they regarded the enactment as an invasion by a sectional power, temporarily in possession of the central government, of their States, and the overthrow of their laws for the protection of life and liberty. Whether they were or were not mistaken in their ideas of relative legal obligations is another question. They were aiming to defend their laws, and to protect their negro citizens from being "lynched" out of their liberty. As for the managers of the "underground railroad," how were they "habitual law breakers"? Was there any law against helping an innocent man to get to Canada?

As for the frontier court of Farmer Lynch in Colonial Virginia (whose name is calumniously used by "lynchers") and the Vigilance Committees which in the Far West antedated the establishment of regular courts, they were lawful institutions. In them accused persons were fairly tried, witnesses and pleadings were heard on both sides, and facts determined the sentence or acquittal.

Under English law it has been repeatedly decided that such extemporized courts in regions where no regular courts exist are legitimate. But would "Georgia" like to compare his State with the remote and unsettled regions where such extemporized institutions are lawful and justifiable? He says: "When it [rape] is committed the utmost care is taken to identify the criminal, and only when his identity is beyond question is the execution ordered." Admitting this for the moment, the procedure is still uncivilized, unless there are no regular courts of law in Georgia.

"When it is committed." Accusation and identification are but incidental to a legal trial. There is no crime that requires more exact and sifted evidence than rape. Does the mob fulfill the conditions required in civilized countries, before the penalty is inflicted? Is the accusing woman questioned under oath? Is medical testimony secured? Is she hysterical, or quite sane? Has she been tempted to hide a moral lapse by accusing some negro of whom the community is ready to believe anything bad? These and a great many other questions would have to be met before the humblest citizen of a civilized State could be punished for rape. I have for many years scrutinized the reports of lynchings of negroes for rape, and have never found a single instance where the evidence was such as any civilized court would pronounce sufficient, and in the majority of cases the need of any evidence appears to have been quite overlooked.

It is absolutely certain that an excited mob cannot bring to the weighing of evidence the calmness and unbiased judgment necessary to determine whether the crime has been committed.

"Georgia" assures us that negroes are never lynched except for rape. I suppose he means in Georgia. In a recent year I counted the negro lynchings I saw reported from the South, and in half the cases no rape was alleged.

In saying that rape is a rare crime in Georgia, your correspondent takes away the only excuse (poor as it is) for the lynchings he admits. It is imaginable that in a region where rapes were frequent people might be seized by panic, afraid to leave their homes, and wrought up to mob violence; but in Georgia, it appears, the lynchers murder their victims without any such excuse. They set aside the "due process of law" from choice. There is no allegation that the regular courts are dilatory in dealing with negroes who violate white women, or that Governors pardon such criminals.

Perhaps "Georgia" gives a suggestion of the real cause of lynching in that State when he says "in no land is there a morality more Puritanic than in Georgia." The Puritanic "morality" which slaughtered so many "witches" and inflicted such terrible penalties on people who disregarded their Sabbatarian and other regulations seems to have cropped up again in the Western "White Caps," and it looks as if some moral fanaticism may intermingle with the rage of lynchers, in whose ethics murder is a sort of virtue if inflicted for rape.

But one would first like to know whether rape by white men on colored women is a crime unknown in the South, and whether there is any instance of a white man being lynched for such an offense.

Personally, as a native of Virginia, I would like to know how a thinking man like "Georgia" explains the freedom of the Virginias, with their many negroes, from the odious crime ascribed to that race in other States—a charge which long knowledge of that race leads me to entirely discredit in the absence of any testimony except that of negro murderers.

MONCURE D. CONWAY.
New York, Sept. 16, 1897.

Can Women Darn?

From The London Telegraph.

A correspondent writes: There are some arts admittedly lost, and there is much reason to believe, since the advent of the new woman, that the practical part of the art of darning, if not lost, is on the high road to extinction. During some recent festivities, a gentleman—one of the old school, and doubtless a bit of a wag—had made some outspoken remarks on the subject of needlework. Of course, his words called down the wrath of some of the would-be-superior sex. He undertook to find evidence to prove that his opinion was well grounded. Later in the afternoon, while fun was yet running high, he suggested a "potato race" for the ladies, with an entry of 2s. 6d., for the benefit of the Society for Bettering the Condition of Indigent Needlewomen, a condition of the race being that no contestant was to race in her own boots or shoes. It was a novel notion, and was rewarded by a good entry. Much mirth prevailed during the interchanges of chaussures, until it was discovered that the advocate of the darning art had busied himself taking snap shots, and was already boasting of a fine collection of burst seams, "half-crown heeled" and "sixpenny-toed stockings," wherewith to demonstrate the truth of his allegation of the earlier part of the afternoon.

NUGGETS.

An Insulting Question.

Smith—I wear out six hats every year.
Jones—Why don't you use a telephone?—Chicago News.

His Recipe Wanted.

A San Francisco man claims to have spent three days in hell. He should lose no time in publishing his recipe for getting out.—Cleveland Leader.

Why He Wouldn't Believe It.

"No," he said, thoughtfully, "I don't believe in any of this talk about hades."
"Why not?"
"Well, it sounds too much like a weather prediction."—Chicago Evening Post.

Bound to Grumble.

"Josiah!" exclaimed the old woman rapturously, "what'll you do ef cotton goes ter 12 cents?"
"Cuss myself fer not plantin' more!" replied the old pessimist.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Crushed Worm.

Mrs. Henry Peck—Bah! I only married you because I pitied you when nobody else thought anything about you.
Mr. Henry Peck (wearily)—Ah, well, my dear, everybody pities me now!—Boston Traveler.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

Minnie Leona Upton in Zion's Herald.

Its worn-out acres fallow lie,
Unpruned the orchard stands
For they who tended them long since
Have gone to other lands—
One to the prairies of the West,
And one across the sea;
The rest have reached that blest Country
Where partings may not be.

The elm boughs tap the skylight dim
As, in the days agone,
They tapped to waken merrily
The little folk at dawn.
The woodbine curtains tenderly
The shattered window pane,
Yet grants admittance to its friends,
The sunshine and the rain.

No step, no whisper, breaks the hush.
But hist! A sweep of wings
Athwart the attic's dreaming dusk,
And tender twitterings!
A tenant for the empty nest?
See—from the window ledge
A phoebe bird calls to its mate
Upon the cradle's edge!

And in the cradle, vacant long,
Four downy fledgelings peep
And cuddle close. They'll dream of wings
And twitter in their sleep
All through the quiet Summer night;
While on the dingy wall
Flit silently the thin, weird shapes
That come at moonlight's call.

O life and love that were of yore!
O sad old house bereft!
To thee but memory's treasured store
And the little birds are left.
One of thine own is in the West,
And one across the foam;
The rest are in that fairest Land
Of Home, Sweet Home.

BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED

Afghan Tribesmen Poured a Heavy Fire on the Troops at Rawat Pass for Six Hours.

SHINING VALOR OF THE SIKHS

They Rushed Out of Fort Gulistan and Captured Six Standards from the Attacking Tribesmen—Women Attend the Wounded.

SIMLA, Sept. 16.—The Second Brigade of the Mohmand punitive force, commanded by Gen. Jeffreys, reached the foot of the Rawat Pass on Tuesday last. During the night the British troops were attacked by the enemy, who kept up a heavy fire for six hours. Lieuts. Tomkins and Bailey were killed, Lieut. Harrington was dangerously wounded, two privates were killed, five privates were wounded, and twenty-five horses and mules were killed.

A small force of cavalry this morning pursued the tribesmen who attacked the punitive force at the foot of the Rawat Pass, commanded by Gen. Jeffreys, and killed twenty-one of the insurgents. The remainder of the enemy took up an inaccessible position in the hills, and the cavalry was obliged to return after having suffered slight loss.

The entire British loss in the Samana operations, including that of the garrison of Sarhargarti, is thirty men killed and fifty-nine wounded. The number of casualties among the officers was larger. This is due to the men being intrenched, while the officers moved about uncovered.

The garrison of Fort Gulistan made a gallant defense. The enemy appeared before that place at noon on Sunday last, and by 1 o'clock the water tanks were filled and other preparations were made to resist a siege. The garrison was composed of 165 Sikhs, commanded by Major Des Voeux and Lieut. Pratt. Surgeon Prall, Mrs. Des Voeux, her four children, and two nurses were also in the fort. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy closed around the place to within ten yards of the walls, and at times rushed right up to them. The garrison repeatedly repulsed the tribesmen at the point of the bayonet, and there were some remarkable exhibitions of bravery. A Havildar (native Sergeant) with sixteen Sikhs, charged into the midst of 300 tribesmen and captured three standards. Another Havildar, with ten men, rushed out to help the first party when the latter was hard pressed by the enemy, and before returning they captured three more standards.

A Subahdar (native Captain) and two Sikhs dashed to the rescue of a wounded comrade, cut their way through the enemy, and brought him safely into the fort.

There was similar hard fighting throughout Monday last, and until the artillery of Gen. Yeatman-Biggs finally scattered the Afridis. When this was done, the garrison of Fort Gulistan had been at their posts for thirty consecutive hours. The casualties of the British forces were two men killed and thirty-eight wounded. The women of the garrison attended the wounded under an unceasing rifle fire. It is reported that the Afridis and Orakzais have left the Samana territory for their homes.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The correspondent of The Times at Simla says:

"The enemy who attacked the force of Gen. Jeffreys at the foot of Pawat Pass Tuesday night were not the Mohmands, but the Momands, and the Salarzai tribesmen who are holding the southern part of Bajaur. They did not attempt to rush the position, being content to fire at some distance from shelter of the rocks, the bright moonlight enabling them to take a pretty good aim.

"Gen. Jeffreys is retracing his steps to punish these tribesmen, but the incident will not interfere with the plan of operations against the Mohmands."

KING OF SIAM IN PARIS.

M. Hanotaux Gives a Dinner and Reception Which Americans Attend.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—M. Hanotaux, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave a dinner to-day in honor of the King of Siam.

Mr. Henry Vignaud, Secretary to the United States Embassy, attended the dinner, and was present at the reception which followed.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Major Moses P. Handy, Special Commissioner to the Paris International Exposition of 1900, were present at the reception.

KING OF DENMARK HAS A FALL.

Aged Christian IX. Injured About the Mouth and Chin.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Copenhagen says that King Christian has suffered a serious accident. While ascending a spiral staircase leading to the beacon at Middlegrounds Fortress, in Oresund, he stumbled and fell, seriously injuring his chin and mouth.

The pain from the blow was intense, and the King was obliged to return to Bernstorff, Isle of Seeland, where his physician is attending him. The King is in his eightieth year.

Christian IX. was born April 8, 1818, and ascended the throne Nov. 15, 1863. He is father of the Princess of Wales, King George of Greece, and the Dowager Czarina of Russia who married Alexander III. Another daughter, the Princess Thyra, married the Duke of Cumberland. He has two other children.

PORTE'S ACCEPTANCE OF PEACE.

Preliminaries May Be Signed To-morrow According to a Report.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Constantinople says:

"The Ambassadors of the powers at to-day's (Thursday's) meeting of the peace conference, at which Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Foreign Minister, was present, initialed all the articles of the peace treaty, which will be signed on Saturday next."

VIENNA, Sept. 16.—The Neue Freie Presse says it is reported in official circles that the Sultan of Turkey and the Council of Ministers of the Ottoman Empire have accepted the conditions of peace with Greece as arranged by the Ambassadors of the powers, and that it is expected the preliminaries of the treaty will be signed on Friday next.

MORMON EXHORTERS IN PERIL.

Riot Caused in Luton, England, by Their Successful Propaganda.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The efforts of Mormon missionaries to proselyte in the rural districts have excited a good deal of attention of late, and all the more because of the apparent success of the propaganda in certain localities.

One of these is the town of Luton, in Bedfordshire, on the River Lea, between ranges of the Chiltern Hills. The missionaries have been particularly active in that neighborhood, holding meetings and making the usual alluring proposals to the women to migrate to Utah.

As a result, for the last few nights the town has been almost in a state of riot, the populace hooting and pelting the three young missionaries who are endeavoring to persuade the wives and daughters and sisters to exchange Luton for Salt Lake City.

The local constabulary has had the greatest difficulty to prevent the male section of the inhabitants from making short work of the missionaries.

Verdict on Mrs. Field's Death.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Coroner's jury which has been inquiring into the death by burning of Mrs. J. W. Field, an American residing at the Hermitage, East Grinstead, Sussex, on Tuesday last, has rendered a verdict of death from misadventure. It is presumed she was reading in bed, overturned the light accidentally, and so set fire to the building.

Italian Finance Minister Out.

ROME, Sept. 16.—The newspapers here announce the resignation of Signor Ascanio Branca, the Italian Minister of Finance.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR CHANGED.

M. Patenotre Transferred to Madrid and Montholon to Washington.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The Temps this afternoon says the French Ambassador at Washington, M. J. Patenôtre, has been transferred to Madrid, and that Count Montholon, the French Minister at Brussels, will succeed him at Washington.

FORTY DROWNED IN THE VOLGA.

Steamer Tsarevitch Run Down by the Malpitka Near Astrakhan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—Two steamers, the Tsarevitch and the Malpitka, collided to-day in the River Volga, near Astrakhan.

The Tsarevitch sank, and while she was going down her passengers, panic-stricken, jumped into the river. Many of them succeeded in reaching the shore, but forty persons were drowned.

CHINESE SUBJUGATE THIBET.

Revolt of the Lamaists Suppressed and a Government Organized.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai a French missionary, stationed at Ba-tang, on the River Di-chu, in the northwest of the Province of Szu-chuan, on the borders of Thibet, writes that the Chinese have suppressed the revolt of the Lamaists, subjugated Thibet, and organized a government with Chinese administrators.

CHINA MISSIONARY TROUBLES.

Catholics Complain of Persecutions in the Kwang-tung District.

LYONS, France, Sept. 16.—Word has been received here that the Catholic missionaries are again suffering severe oppression from the Chinese near Yaoping, in the District of Kwang-tung.

The natives have been persecuting the Christians, burning their houses, destroying their crops, and putting converts to the torture. The missionaries have requested the French Consul to intervene in their behalf.

QUEEN MAY VISIT THE KAISER.

A Meeting May Be Arranged at Coblenz or Potsdam in April.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Following the report of Tuesday last, in Truth, that Emperor William intends to pay a visit to Queen Victoria, at Balmoral, this Autumn, The Westminster Gazette says his Majesty is intensely anxious that the Queen should visit him, and if this can be arranged a meeting with her grandson in Germany will probably occur in April, either at Coblenz or Potsdam.

INSANE AMERICAN AT WINDSOR.

John Gardiner Wanted the Queen to Send an Army to This Country.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—John Gardiner, claiming to hail from Boston, was arrested by the household police of Windsor Castle yesterday evening, and later he was removed to an asylum for the insane.

Gardiner claimed to be of royal blood, and wanted the Queen to send an army to the United States for the purpose of recovering property which he claims belongs to him in Boston.

NICARAGUA'S GLORIOUS DAY.

Seventy-sixth Anniversary of Her Independence Celebrated.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Texas, Sept. 16.—There was a grand celebration here yesterday of the seventy-sixth anniversary of the independence of Nicaragua. The President, Gen. Santos Zelaya, held a reception in honor of the day celebrated.

Señor Calderon, the Minister of the Interior, and a Congressional Commission, are upon the point of going to Corinto, in order to welcome the Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America, which will reside one year in Nicaragua.

ARCHDUKE WEDS A PLEBEIAN.

Heir Presumptive of Austria United to a Middle-Class Woman.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—A sensation has been caused here and elsewhere by the statement that Archduke Franz Ferdinand, son of the late Archduke Karl Ludwig and Princess Annunciata, daughter of the late King Ferdinand II. of Naples, heir presumptive of the throne of Austria-Hungary, was married in London last week to a middle-class lady from Kolscheidt, near Aix-la-Chapelle.

The Kolnische Volks-Zeitung says the lady's father was formerly a mine manager, that one of her brothers is a clergyman of Essen, and that another brother is a tradesman of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The Lokal-Anzeiger adds: "She is a former housekeeper of Herr Krupp, the great iron manufacturer of Essen, where she met Archduke Franz Ferdinand. The couple have gone to Algiers."

A dispatch received here from Vienna to-night says that considerable irritation is displayed in Court circles there over the report of the clandestine marriage of the heir presumptive to the throne and that denials have been issued as to its accuracy.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria was born at Gratz Dec. 18, 1863, and is the eldest son of Archduke Karl Ludwig of Austria, brother of Emperor Francis Joseph. He visited the United States incognito during the Chicago fair.

LOUISE MICHEL EXPELLED.

Anarchists Sent Out of Brussels with an Escort of Police.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 16.—Louise Michel, the notorious French Anarchist, was expelled from the city to-day by the police.

She arrived this morning from Paris, accompanied by Charlotte Fauville and Broussom Loux, for the purpose of a fortnight's speechmaking tour in aid of the families of the Anarchists executed at Montjuich Fortress, Barcelona, for the bomb-throwing outrage during the celebration of Corpus Christi at Barcelona in June of last year, and in aid also of Anarchists exiled for complicity in the crime. The tour was to be undertaken on the theory that the prevailing labor disputes make the present time advantageous for spreading Anarchist doctrine.

This afternoon Michel and her companions were informed that warrants had been issued for their expulsion from Belgian territory. They were then conducted through the streets to the railway station by a platoon of police with drawn swords. A large crowd followed, menacing the police, and it was feared that an attempt would be made to effect a rescue.

The three Anarchists will be taken across the frontier.

New South Wales to Grow Tobacco.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 16.—The expert recently appointed by the Government to inquire into the practicability of growing tobacco in the colony reports that many of the farms contain some of the best tobacco land in the world. He expresses the opinion that there is no reason why the colony should not produce any kind of tobacco.

Dervish Infantry Retreats.

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from the front says the British gunboats, while reconnnotring up the River Nile, sighted a force of 1,500 Dervish infantry and cavalry on the left bank, near Damin. The enemy retired when fired upon.

Uruguay's $500,000 Loan Refused.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 16.—The British banks refused to subscribe to the loan of the Government of Uruguay, amounting to $500,000, which is being floated in order to defray the expenses of the civil war.

Argentine Military Bill.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 16.—The Compulsory Military Service bill has been shelved by the Government for the time being. It is not expected that it will be brought forward again before 1899.

Mrs. Palliser Dies at Oxford, England.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Mrs. Elizabeth Palliser, an American, died at Oxford to-day while under the influence of ether administered for a surgical operation.

ENGLAND'S AID TO SILVER

Bank Willing to Hold One-fifth of Its Bullion Reserve in the Metal on Certain Conditions.

FRENCH MINT MUST BE OPEN

Agrees to Carry Out What Is Permissible Under the Act of 1844—London Newspapers Come Out Against the Departure.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Bank of England to-day, the Governor, Hugh C. Smith, said:

"You are probably aware of the proposals laid before the Government in the Summer by the United States and France, whereby this country might increase its use of silver, as a contribution to an international agreement, which, while not affecting our gold standard, might enable the mints of France and America to resume free coinage. Among the proposals was one asking the bank to hold the amount of silver permissible under the act of 1844, as against its notes."

The Governor then read a letter, dated July 29, addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. It was as follows:

"Referring to our conversation, we beg to say the bank is prepared to carry out what is laid down as permissible in the bank charter, viz., to hold one-fifth of the bullion held against its note issue, in silver, provided always that the French mint is again open to the free coinage of silver, and that the prices at which silver is procurable and salable are satisfactory."

Replying to questions, the Governor said the bank had no negotiations with the United States Monetary Commissioners, adding:

"We have bought no silver. All we have done is to agree, under certain circumstances, to carry out what is permissible under the act of 1844."

English Bankers Displeased.

The letter read at the Bank of England meeting to-day excited surprisingly little comment in the city, and did not affect silver stocks.

Great satisfaction, however, is expressed at the headquarters of the Bimetallic League.

The Governor of the Bank of England declined to discuss the matter, saying the letter spoke for itself. The Secretary of the Bank of England, George F. Glennie, when asked if the action of the Bank of England depended upon the reopening of the India mints, replied: "That is a political question and does not concern us."

The bankers of the city are surprised and displeased. Manager Ross of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., ardent supporters of the Gold Standard Defence Association, voiced the opinion of the bankers. He said:

"The letter, with such qualifications, does not pledge the bank to anything, and its only effect will be to encourage the bimetallists' agitation. If the plan were carried out it might raise the price of silver temporarily, which would be followed by a reopening of the American mines, over-production, and another fall in the price of silver.

"I do not comprehend why the bank wishes to establish silver reserves when there is plenty of gold obtainable."

The officials of the Foreign Office declined to comment upon the letter, but a high official of the Treasury Department is quoted in an interview as decrying the work of the United States Monetary Commission.

The Times Protests Strongly.

The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the letter read yesterday by the Governor of the Bank of England at the semi-annual meeting of the bank, says:

"As the same influences have been at work in France as here in relation to the currency reserve, the reopening of the French mints is perhaps within the limits of possibility, though we doubt whether the action of the Bank of England can be in any case a determining factor.

"The second condition which the bank imposes, the condition with reference to the price of silver, is obviously more important. An immense responsibility would rest upon the bank officials, who must exercise the right to decide what should be regarded as a satisfactory price of silver."

The editorial proceeds to protest strongly against the policy of the bank in having consented to commit itself, though even thus limited and safeguarded. Repeating arguments used in former articles, The Times says:

"We cannot assume that the admission of a silver reserve would not detract from the Bank's prestige abroad. It would be a very objectionable course, and not at all justified by the negotiations of the Ministry with the American Commissioners and the French Government."

Taking credit for having practically killed the plan, the editorial concludes with the warning that the campaign will be continued. "Leading French statesmen are not wholly disinclined to reopen the mints, while a vigorous attempt is being made to induce India to adopt the same course. This should not be done without serious consideration. In any case the coinage by France, India, and the United States would not justify the Bank of England in regarding silver as good as gold for reserve. Therefore the Bank's offer can only encourage illusory hopes, and the sooner it is allowed to lapse into oblivion the better for all concerned."

Standard Calls It a Mistake.

The Standard's leading editorial deals with the letter of the Governor of the Bank of England to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and says:

"A more absurd and mischievous letter has seldom been penned by a man in a position of high responsibility. It may be assumed that the question was put as one means of ridding the Government civilly of the importunities of the McKinley Administration, for Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is neither a bimetallist nor a man of weak character.

"To such a request, whatever its motive, there can be but one straightforward, manly answer, namely, that, as the bank has promised to pay all its notes in gold, it could not admit silver into its reserve. Instead of giving such an answer, and thus separating the bank finally from pernicious agitation, the Governor, apparently without the knowledge and consent of his colleagues, wrote the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the bank was prepared to hold one-fifth of the bullion held against its note issue, in silver, provided that the French mints were reopened to the free coinage of silver, and that the prices at which silver is procurable and salable should be at any given time satisfactory.

"It is no excuse to say that the Governor's letter involves no practical danger to our currency. For the mass of our people are unable to distinguish between the shades of theory and opinion on this currency question. Multitudes will think the bank converted to bimetallism, and the devotees of that transcendental cult will not be slow to boast another victory. The indignation against the action of the Governor is largely mixed with derision. What makes his blunder even more fatuous is the utter inadequacy of the proposal, even if it could be adopted. Why on earth should we help the United States out of their currency dilemma at the expense of our own credits?

"Have they ever shown the least desire to help us in anything? Do not their politicians flout us and place endless obstructions in the way of our trade, as if the two countries were at bitter enmity?

"From all points of view the action of the Governor of the Bank is a grievous mistake, without either excuse or palliation. India is cited in support of the policy; but India has the remedy for monetary scarcity in her own hands. Let her reopen her mints and her strained money markets will find immediate relief. It would be interesting to have the reply sent to the Governor by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and better still to have the whole correspondence. In the half light of yesterday's statement at the semi-annual meeting, the episode looks as if there might be something behind it."

Lord Farrer in the Discussion.

Lord Farrer writes to The Times this morning in part as follows:

"I learn from the best accessible information that a proposal has been made to reopen the Indian mints to silver on the understanding that the United States and France do the same, at a ratio of 15½ to 1. The consideration offered is that it will insure India a permanent and steady exchange.

"Of course, at that ratio this proposal appears to me in the highest degree objectionable. First, because it puts an end to an experiment which promises to be successful; second, because it affords no substantial prospect of giving a steady, permanent exchange, which there is every prospect of attaining if the policy of 1893 is adhered to; third, because, if it did succeed in giving a permanent exchange at the ratio of 15½ to 1, which is most improbable, it could only succeed by artificially raising the gold value of silver throughout the world to the same extent, thus introducing, without the consent of the British Parliament, all the mischief of international bimetallism at that ratio."

Lord Farrer promises, on a future occasion, to give his reasons for these conclusions, adding that, as the proposals have been for some time before the Government, it is desirable that public attention should be drawn to them.

The Daily Mail in its financial article this morning says:

"As it is obvious that the French will never agree to open the mints, it is a pity the question is being flirted with instead of making an unequivocal declaration. We do not like to be ungenerous, but there is a widespread opinion in the City that nobody connected with the Bank has really attached any importance to the American Commissioners or to the official suggestions that they should be seriously treated."

Berlin Newspaper Skeptical.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The National Zeitung, referring to the intimation of The Times of Sept. 11, that the Bank of England was prepared to hold in silver one-fifth of the bullion held against its note issue, says:

"The unfavorable reception the announcement has met with from all the organs of British trade leaves no room for doubt as to the opinion of the British commercial bodies and as to the ultimate fate of the latest American attempt to secure for the silver mine owners, with the aid of Europe, a rise in silver as a reward for their support of the McKinley tariff policy and to keep the silverites in good humor."

HEARERS OUTNUMBERED.

Sixty Silver Orators at the Ohio Camp Meeting and Thirty-five Persons in an Audience.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 16.—Springfield has seen two days of the National Free Silver Camp Meeting, given under the auspices of the National Bimetallic Union, and up to date it is the biggest political fizzle the United States ever saw. There are almost more speakers than auditors, and to-night the management, Messrs. Brown and Roberts, Gen. Warner, President of the American Bimetallic Union; John C. Ridpath, the historian; Congressman Tarsney, ex-Commissioner of Pensions Bell, ex-Congressman Tarvin, and others, are in a frenzy over the failure of the people to come to the feast of oratory which is presented.

At the two sessions yesterday the attendance was farcical, and to-day no meetings were held. Last night, by actual count, there were just thirty-five people present outside of the privileged men who paid big sums to vend various things, and who are howling to-night over the non-attendance where thousands and thousands were expected. The thorn in the sides of people of Central Ohio is that an admission of 10 cents is charged, and they declare that they won't pay to hear a political address. It is common talk here to-night that the meeting will kill the free-silver cause in Ohio this Fall. Bryan was appealed to yesterday afternoon to do something to save the cause. The appeal was made by Gen. Warner and John Clark Ridpath.

To-night word was received that Mr. Bryan will not be here, although both Brown and Roberts claim he agreed to be present, making them, they say, a personal promise at Cincinnati to do so. As to speakers the meeting is the greatest ever held in the United States outside of a National Convention. Altogether there are nearly sixty, which list includes nearly every prominent silver man in the country. Two hundred thousand people were expected here, but the excursions which were to come from far-off Utah and elsewhere failed. Even near-by towns neglected to send any representatives.

WOLCOTT HOPEFUL FOR SILVER.

International Agreement Predicted in Spite of the Decline.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—First Assistant Postmaster General Heath has received a letter from Senator Wolcott in which the Senator, who is at the head of the International Monetary Commission, speaks very encouragingly of the outlook for securing an international understanding in behalf of silver.

He refers to the decline in silver, which, he says, is being used everywhere as an argument in opposition to the efforts of the commission, but expresses the opinion that notwithstanding this adverse influence an international agreement will be secured. Senator Wolcott says he will be in London by Oct. 1, and that he will reach Washington before the convening of Congress in December.

AMERICAN SENATORS IN TOKIO.

Cannon, Pettigrew, and Dubois to See the Mikado About Silver.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 16.—A private letter from Tokio, Japan, announces the arrival in that city of Senators Cannon and Pettigrew and ex-Senator Dubois.

The letter states that arrangements have been made for an interview with the Emperor on the silver question—the principal purpose of the Senatorial visit to the Orient.

ELECTION IN VENEZUELA.

Gen. Ignacio Andrade Most Likely to be Chosen President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Advices received here leave little doubt that Gen. Ignacio Andrade will succeed Gen. Crespo as President of Venezuela. The elections began yesterday, and will continue for three days. The result cannot be known before Saturday, but Gen. Andrade's election has been a foregone conclusion since the "inscription," similar to our registry, occurred during the first two weeks of the month. As a result of that test the two Conservative candidates, ex-President Rojas Paul and Gen. Hernandez, withdrew from the contest, leaving Gen. Andrade practically unopposed. The latter was considered the Government candidate, and had the friendship of President Crespo, who has become very strong among the people, as a result of the British-Venezuela controversy.

Gen Andrade is a brother of Señor José Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister at Washington. Another brother is a candidate for Governor of Caracas. Gen. Andrade is about fifty years old, and a man of extensive travel and learning. He was Governor of Caracas, which gave him a place in the President's Cabinet, and later was elected Governor of the State of Miranda, the chief State of Venezuela.

The Government has allowed the largest liberty during the campaign. One of the candidates, Gen. Hernandez, has become known as "The Bryan of Venezuela."

Rise in Grain Hurtful in Odessa.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A special dispatch from Odessa says the rise in the price of grain has had the most disastrous effect there, many houses being unable to complete their contracts, and several of them being unable to meet payments.

Album for Hamilton Post.

After a regular meeting of Alexander Hamilton Post, No. 182, Grand Army of the Republic, held at its headquarters, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, last night, ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton presented to the post, in behalf of himself, Commissioner Silas C. Croft, Edward P. Steers, President of the Twelfth Ward Bank, and John Dwight, a handsome album. The album, which is bound in leather, contains about 2,000 pages, on which are to be engrossed the records of the members; also their death. When all the members of the post are dead the album will be placed in the archives of the city. About forty members of the New York Camp of Confederate Veterans also attended the meeting and presented the post with a photograph of the monument to Confederate veterans in Mount Hope Cemetery, which was unveiled last Spring. Alexander Hamilton Post attended the unveiling of the monument. A collation followed.

Cincinnati Southern Railway.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—The annual report of the Cincinnati Southern Railway for its 335 miles of road shows the earnings to be $3,440,506; expenses, $2,343,181; net earnings, $1,007,325.

Maine Cotton Mill to Start Up.

AUBURN, Me., Sept. 16.—The Barker Cotton Mill, employing 350 hands, will start up on full time Monday morning. The mill has been shut down for some time.

THOMAS WHIFFEN ILL.

Wife of the Famous Actor Leaves St. Louis for His Bedside in London.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—Mrs. Thomas Whiffen of the Lyceum Stock Company, now playing at the Century Theatre in this city, received a cablegram from London stating that her husband is dying there. Mrs. Whiffen, whose husband is a famous actor, left at once for New York, and will sail from there on Saturday.

MR. ROSENBERG MUCH MARRIED

Wife No. 3, Who Was Miss Jessie Crawford, Sues for Divorce in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Mrs. Jessie Crawford Rosenberg, a petite and demure young woman, appeared before Judge Ball, sitting in Chancery Court, this morning, and asked a divorce from Max Rosenberg, a theatrical manager, on the ground that he had a wife living at the date of her marriage to him.

Last season Rosenberg managed Pilar Morin in "The Clémenceau Case." In the latter part of last February Miss Crawford answered an advertisement for a young woman who desired to go upon the stage. Rosenberg was the advertiser. The girl had long been "stage struck," and easily was persuaded to go on the road. Five days later she found herself Mrs. Rosenberg. Five days of wedded bliss satisfied the former Miss Crawford that she did not love Rosenberg, and she fled from him and went home to her mother.

She attributes her hasty marriage with the man to a subtle hypnotic influence he immediately gained over her. Rosenberg's other wife is Blanche Louise Mitchell, a Chicago actress. Rosenberg admits having still another wife in the East.

"THE PARIS DOLL."

De Koven and Smith May Sue Oscar Hammerstein.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 16.—Reginald De Koven and Harry B. Smith, the authors of the operatic comedy "The Paris Doll," which closed a two nights' engagement in this city to-night, will consult counsel in New York to-morrow in reference to the securing of an injunction to restrain Oscar Hammerstein from producing his new piece, "La Poupée," at the Olympia.

Mr. De Koven was seen last evening and he confirmed the report that he was about to bring proceedings against the New York manager. When "The Paris Doll" was produced for the first time in Hartford, on Tuesday evening," said Mr. De Koven, "Hammerstein and Judge Dittenhoefer of New York were present, and the former in the presence of several persons accused us of stealing some of the ideas of the play from his 'La Poupée.' He also talked about suing out an injunction and bringing an action for damages.

"We intend to show Mr. Hammerstein that we know a thing or two about injunctions and suits, and we are confident that we have the right side of the case. 'The Paris Doll' has been already produced in the country, and 'La Poupée' has not. We were the first to incorporate the doll part in our production, and we were the first to exhibit before an American audience, and if Mr. Hammerstein uses the idea in New York we most certainly will seek to enjoin him.

"Hammerstein has also endeavored to injure our reputations by statements made in New York and elsewhere, in which he accused us of deliberate theft, and we intend to sue him for slander."

Death of Joseph Keeler in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Joseph Keeler, manager of "The White Slave" Company, which ended an engagement here last evening, died suddenly this morning of acute pneumonia, complicated by heart trouble. He was thirty-five years old, and was born at Danbury, Conn.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

May Irwin will begin her season to-night at Trenton, N. J., in H. A. Du Souchet's new farcical comedy, "The Swell Miss Fitzewell."

At the regular weekly meeting of the Actors' Fund yesterday Roland Reed was elected a Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph W. Shannon.

Silver toilet articles will be distributed at the Casino to-night as souvenirs of the final performances of the successful run of "The Whirl of the Town." The Casino will close Saturday.

Charles J. Davis and F. C. Whitney, who lately bought Theodore Kremer's new musical piece, "In Gay Old Vienna," have decided to produce it under the title "Bells Out of Tune," with Robert Hilliard and Roselle Knott in the chief rôles.

Davis and Keogn received word yesterday that their "On the Bowery" Company was quarantined on the top floor of a hotel in San Antonio, Texas, on account of the yellow fever epidemic. There are several other theatrical companies in the same predicament.

Eighteen members of "The Sign of the Cross" company, which will begin an engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Sept. 27, arrived last night on the Britannic. Charles Dalton will appear again in the rôle of Marcus Superbus, and all the players who had important rôles in the American production last season are still members of the company. Nat. C. Goodwin, Maxine Elliott, and her sister, Gertrude Elliott, were also passengers on the same ship. Mr. Goodwin has secured the rights to a new play by an English author, which he says he will produce in London next April.

Minnie Maddern Fiske returned to this city Monday from the Adirondacks to prepare for her tour in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," which begins next month. Mrs. Fiske has received a number of new plays, including "Vanity Fair," in which she will act the rôle of Becky Sharp. She also has a realistic study of life in the New York Italian quarter, in one act, entitled "Little Italy," by Horace B. Fry. Mme. Duse will act this piece in Italian during her European season. Another play is "A Bit of Old Chelsea," by Mrs. Oscar Beringer, which had a long English run. In this Mrs. Fiske will play the part of a London flower girl.

GOLDEN WEDDING IN JERSEY.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Marion's Anniversary Celebrated by a Mass.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Francis Marion to-day celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. This morning there was a solemn high mass of thanksgiving sung at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, the Rev. Dean McNulty of Paterson preaching the sermon. There was a large attendance of the friends of the couple, and after the services at the church there was a reception at their home.

Von Adelung—Gruner.

Mrs. Fredericka Gruner of 105 Greenville Avenue, Jersey City, and Prof. Edward A. von Adelung, musical instructor of Columbia Seminary, Columbia, Tenn., were married on Aug. 26 by the Rev. William Sanft, pastor of the Zion German Lutheran Church, Jersey City, though the fact was not announced until yesterday. Mrs. von Adelung is sixty-two years old, and her husband is sixty-five. They were acquainted years ago in Leipsic, but were nothing more than acquaintances. Mrs. von Adelung has been married twice before, and her husband once. Each has married sons and daughters, but when they met a few months ago they decided to get married. Shortly before the date fixed for the ceremony the prospective bride fell down stairs and dislocated her shoulder. She was obliged to sit propped in a chair while the marriage ceremony was performed. Prof. von Adelung was obliged to return to Columbia the next day. Mrs. von Adelung will join him there as soon as she is able to travel.

Murray—Lounsberry.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Miss Phoebe Lounsberry, daughter of the late Jesse Lounsberry, was married this evening to Edwin D. Murray. Both are residents of this village. The ceremony was performed at the home of Mrs. Barney Foshay, 74 South Highland Avenue.

Hoboken Turtle Club's Celebration.

The Hoboken Turtle Club yesterday closed its one hundred and first season with an all-day celebration at the King's Bridge Hotel, on the Hudson River. Breakfast was served at 8 A. M. and dinner at 4 P. M. to 127 members. Secretary William H. Kirby was presented with a gold chain and turtle locket.

Inter-State Fair Association.

The tenth annual exhibition of the Inter-state Fair Association will be held at Trenton from Sept. 27 to Oct. 1.

IOWA RATE LITIGATION.

The Grain Shippers' Association Suing the Trunk Lines.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 16.—The attorneys for the trunk lines traversing this section of the Northwest say that the fight between the roads and the Iowa Grain Shippers' Association promises to surpass any hitherto encountered in their experience. The action, which is now nearly a year old, grew out of the complaint on the part of the shippers that the roads were making excessive, unjust, and discriminating charges for grain shipments from Northwestern Iowa to Eastern points. The roads denied the charges, and refused to make any deductions. Thereupon the shippers pooled their issues, and sued in the Federal courts for the return of $1,500,000 of the alleged overcharges, and the establishment of a reasonable carrying charge for the future.

United States Judge Shiras heard the arguments and threw the cases out of court. He said it did not concern him whether the charges were "unjust, excessive, and discriminating." They were the regular rates established by the Western Freight Association, posted for the benefit of the public, and accepted by the shippers without protest. Therefore the damage cases would not hold. Neither had he jurisdiction over future rates. If the shippers wished them changed, they must apply to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for relief.

The shippers then turned to the commission. The question of future rates is now under consideration by that body, but it may not be decided for some time. Then the question of recovering damages for overcharges was again taken up, as it was thought an action for damages under the provisions of the anti-trust law would lie. An amended petition was filed, in which the shippers admit the force of Judge Shiras's position, but ask what right the Western Association had to fix rates for individual roads. Such action is denounced as being in conflict with the anti-trust law, and the association itself is characterized as a trust formed to bleed the public by maintaining an excessive schedule of charges on all roads. As in the previous suit, damages are demanded in the amount of $1,500,000.

It was hoped to bring the litigation to trial at the October term of court here, but the calendar is so crowded and the pleadings in the case are so voluminous that it is probable that it will be obliged to go over until the Spring term.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. James S. Conover.

Mrs. James S. Conover, who died on Wednesday at her home, 11 West Eighty-second Street, was born in Stamford, Conn., seventy-one years ago. Her maiden name was Frances E. Meeker, and in her eighteenth year she married the late James S. Conover and came to this city to live. Mr. and Mrs. Conover celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage four years ago, and a year later he died.

Mrs. Conover was all her life an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was for several years one of the managers of the Old Ladies' Home, under the patronage of that Church. The funeral services will be held to-night at her home, and the body will be buried at Stamford to-morrow. Mrs. Conover left two sons, Alonzo C. and William E. Conover.

David Leavitt.

A cablegram was received in the city announcing the death at Dresden, Saxony, yesterday of David Leavitt. Mr. Leavitt was formerly of this city, where his father was well known as a merchant and financier and also as the President at one time of the American Exchange Bank. Mr. Leavitt moved his family to Dresden many years ago, and raised his children there. He was sixty-four years of age. His wife died several years ago.

Two sons and four daughters survive him. They are David Leavitt, Jr., Hugh Toler Leavitt, formerly an officer in the German army; Mrs. Christopher Wolfe of Tuxedo, who is now in Dresden; Baroness von Trutzchler-Falkenstein, Baroness von Stralenheim and Mrs. Max von Arnim.

Mary Tarbox.

Mary Tarbox, seventy-nine years old, one of the first residents of Tremont, died at her home, 1,883 Washington Avenue, Wednesday, after a lingering illness, of paralysis. The deceased was born in Canterbury, Conn., and was the daughter of Seth and Abigail Clark. She was married in Canterbury fifty-eight years ago, and came to this city a few years later, settling in Tremont, which was then only a hamlet. A husband, two sons, and two daughters survive her. Funeral services will be held at the house at 8 o'clock this evening, and the Rev. Dr. F. A. K. Gessler will officiate. The interment will be private.

Mary Grafton Howland.

The death of Mary Grafton, wife of Gardiner G. Howland, General Manager of The New York Herald, occurred at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning at her home, at Fort Washington, this city. Death was due to an acute attack of kidney trouble, from which she had suffered but one week. The deceased was the daughter of the late Grafton L. Dulany, a Baltimore lawyer. Mrs. Howland was a member of the old Dulany family, well known in Maryland and Virginia. Besides her husband, three sons—Gardiner G. Howland, Jr., Dulany Howland, and Meredith Howland, Jr.—and one daughter—Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Jr.—survive.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gladwin.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gladwin, wife of Ellis W. Gladwin, Secretary of the Home Life Insurance Company of this city, died last Wednesday after a week's illness at Winthrop, Mass. The funeral will be held today at Salem. Mrs. Gladwin's maiden name was Elizabeth Clark Butman. She was thirty-two years of age and apparently in the best of health when she went to visit relatives at Winthrop two weeks ago. Death was the result of meningitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladwin had been married about twelve years, and their only child is a daughter ten years of age. Until two years ago Mrs. Gladwin lived at Bronxville.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. PAULINE L. HARNETT, for the last twelve years proprietor of the Hotel Albemarle, at Asbury Park, died yesterday of heart disease. She was fifty-three years old.

JOHN C. HAGER,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John A. Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank.
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad Street, New York City.
The attention of the public is called to our
"Odd Lot" Department.
Fractional lots of all the active stocks bought and sold on the
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
at the "market price" of 100-share lots, either for cash or on margin. Correspondence invited.
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HENRY CLEWS & CO.
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HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
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Members New York Stock Exchange,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.
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FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
80 BROADWAY,
New York, September 3, 1897.
To the Stockholders of the
Virginia Midland Railway Company:
Referring to the offer heretofore informally made by this company to issue its preferred stock in exchange for stock of the Virginia Midland Railway Company, on the basis of 70 shares of Southern preferred for 100 shares of Virginia Midland, notice is hereby given that this offer will be withdrawn on September 30, 1897.
Holders desiring to make the conversion must do so before September 30, 1897, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
By SAMUEL SPENCER, President.

PUBLICATION BY THE GREENWICH BANK of moneys remaining unclaimed:

H. L. Glesselmann	$153.74
J. C. Spencer	70.25

City and County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM A. HAWES, being duly sworn, says that he is the Cashier of the Greenwich Bank of the City of New York, and that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, in compliance with Laws 1892, Chapter 689, Article 1, Section 28.
WILLIAM A. HAWES.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of August, 1897.
[Seal.] WM. JNO. BARR,
Notary Public, New York County.
au27-1aw6wF

WANTED,
GLYNN COUNTY, GEORGIA,
REPUDIATED 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
E. H. BONNER & CO.,
37 BROAD STREET,
New York.

Preferred and Common Stocks
OF THE
Glucose Sugar Refining Co.
DEALT IN BY
HARRIMAN & CO.,
120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

WANTED.
Trow Directory Stock.
CLARENCE H. WILDES & CO.,
36 WALL STREET.

BRAZEAU & HESSE
44 BROAD & 40 NEW ST.,
NEW YORK.
STOCKS & BONDS.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Activity on the Stock Exchange did not diminish yesterday, but in a number of quarters there appeared indications suggestive of a growing disposition among traders to be exceptionally prudent.

It was pointed out here yesterday that conservatism made it advisable for active participants in the market to put forth special efforts to safeguard their operations. It has lately become a matter of common fame in Wall Street that some interests have been indulging in too much pyramiding, have in their enthusiasm overstepped, perhaps, the bounds of safety—overloaded. In some instances it is known that commission houses of limited resources have recently been paying extravagant commissions to other and stronger firms to have stocks "carried over night." Such a situation is not healthful, and though the known instances in which such sharp shaves have been paid are not many, there has been, nevertheless, a disposition upon the part of the foremost interests in the Street to look askance and even somewhat nervously upon this feature of the market.

Yesterday's suggestion in this column reflected the feeling of powerful interests who realize the saving grace there is in conservatism.

***

In yesterday's market was liquidation which could be readily traced to acceptance of this counsel. Many loads were lightened. The situation in the general market at the close of business was better than it had been at the opening. Under the pressure of the sensible policy of contracting accounts within safe bounds, a slight reaction was brought about, while the bear speculative contingent hammered industriously away. Toward the end of the day's business buying orders on a large scale put in an appearance. There seemed to be unmistakable evidence that purchases were being made for the account of the strongest financial interests in Wall Street. The fact that some danger marks had disappeared had evidently an inspiriting effect in quarters where to some extent there had been apprehension.

***

London was a confident buyer of American stocks yesterday. Some Louisville and Nashville was apparently sold for European account, for the probable reason that unwarranted yellow fever sensationalism has been cabled abroad.

***

In many quarters there were developments which promise to be consequential. If, for example, the Ontario and Western is to be taken into the Pennsylvania system, Eastern trunk line and anthracite coal trade affairs will assume new phases of far-reaching importance.

***

Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $10,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 125¾; $2,000 do, registered, at 126⅛.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	½	L. E. & West. pf	⅝
Ann Arbor pf	½	Minn. & St. Louis	2¼
Bay State Gas	1	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	2
Brook. Rap. Trans.	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	2¼
Buf., Ro. & Pitts.	3½	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Ch. Gt. West.	⅝	Nor. & West. pf	½
Ch. G. W. pf., A.	⅝	Nor. Pacific pf	¾
Ch. G. W. pf., B.	⅝	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	½
Consol. Ice pf.	2¼	Pacific Mail	½
Consol. Gas	2	P., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜
D., S. S. & At.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¾
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	2½	Pullman Car	2
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	St. P. & Omaha pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	⅞	St. P., D. & Gulf	½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	2¾	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Ill. Steel Co.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅝	Keo. & D. M. pf.	2
Am. Sug. Ref.	1¾	Louis. & Nash.	1¾
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	Mich. Central	½
Canadian Pacific	1	Nat. Lead	⅝
Can. Southern	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Quicksilver	1
Chicago Gas	¾	Rio G. West. pf.	3
Ch., Mil. & St. P.	¾	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	¾
Chicago & N. W.	½	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac. pf.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Consol. Ice	⅝	Southern Ry.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Southern pf.	1⅜
Ill. Central	1¼	U. Pac., 1st In. pd.	⅝
Iowa Central pf.	½	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1
Kanawha & Mich.	½		
K. C., Pitts. & G.	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were.

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. Rap. Trans. 6s	1¾	N. Y., Sus. & W. 2d. i.	1¾
Flint & P. M. 6s	1½	Or. I. Con. 2d in pd.	1¾
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 4s.	1	U. P. 1st, 1890. X.	½
N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	2	M. C.	2⅛
		U. P. ext. sf. 8s, t. r.	2½

Bond Declined.

Third Avenue 5s 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¾@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to five months, 4 per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½ per cent. for first-class single names, 5@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $168,861,350; balances, $6,569,054; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $537,912.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 2⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were ½c lower at $4.83 for sixty days, and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84⅞@$4.85 for demand, $4.85⅜@$4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c discount. St. Louis—80@60c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania 1⅜, to 60⅞; Erie first preferred 1, to 46¼; Reading ⅝, to 14½, and Erie ⅜, to 19¼. Declined—Louisville and Nashville ½, to 62⅝, and Canadian Pacific ½, to 77¼. Atchison sold at 16¼, St. Paul at 104½, Illinois Central at 112¼, and New York Central at 118¼. British consols advanced ⅛, to 111 7-16 for money, and 3-16, to 111 9-16, for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The weekly statement of the bank shows the following changes: Total reserve increased, £239,000, circulation decreased £291,000, bullion decreased £52,129, other securities increased £489,000, other deposits increased £612,000, public deposits increased £134,000, notes reserve increased £185,000, Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 52.00 per cent., is now 51.70 per cent., against a decline from 56.30 per cent. to 56.14 per cent. in the corresponding period last year. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 15,775,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 18,350,000f, gold on hand decreased 14,800,000f, bills discounted increased 24,650,000f, silver on hand decreased 4,000,000f.

In Paris rentes sold ex interest at 103f 32½c and closed at 103f 35c. Exchange on London was quoted at 25f 21½c. In Berlin exchange on London advanced ⅓ pfennig, to 20 marks 39½ pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 192, and in Rome at 105.30.

IS IT A PENNSYLVANIA DEAL?

The most active stock dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday was New York, Ontario and Western. Transactions in it aggregated over 50,000 shares. There was buying which seemed clearly to be for European account, and there were orders which came apparently from most important New York banking interests. With all the activity there seemed to be strenuous efforts to hold the stock's price in check, the net advance for the day being only fractional.

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Many reports circulated to account for the activity and strength shown by the stock. Most of the suggestions current were evidently based only on clever theories and guesswork. From an important source, however, came the following statement:

"The Ontario and Western property is to be absorbed by the Pennsylvania. The deal pending may fall short of an actual merger, but may result in an alliance where the Pennsylvania will have absolute control in consideration of providing certain guarantees upon Ontario and Western securities.

"Wall Street financiers having the Pennsylvania Company's interests in charge have been lately negotiating a deal of far greater consequence than has been anywhere anticipated. Their plan has scope enough to embrace the acquirement of the control of two properties entering New York and reaching the anthracite coal fields—Susquehanna and Western and Ontario and Western.

"They have finally been obliged to go into the open market for stock. One reason for the Pennsylvania taking the Ontario and Western is that it has lately been disclosed that plans were some time ago laid by which interests adverse to the Pennsylvania were scheming to get control of the building up of a competing trunk line to Pittsburg. By obtaining control of the Ontario and Western Pennsylvania interests of vital consequence are protected.

"But the most important aspect of the deal pending is the effect it will have upon the consummation of Mr. J. P. Morgan's plan for making anthracite coal interests harmonious and profitable. In what is developing in Ontario and Western can be seen the first tangible indication of the great coal deal to which so much thought and preparation have been given."

SOUTHERN OUTLOOK BRIGHT.

One of the most important New York houses doing business with the South is that of Latham, Alexander & Co., whose facilities for learning the exact state of affairs below Mason and Dixon's line are of a diversified and reliable character. Basing his opinions upon a knowledge of conditions, Mr. John C. Latham of that firm said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"In our opinion, the South could hardly be in better position financially. The people are out of debt. They have a good cotton crop. Their buying capacity is excellent. We believe that that section is in a better condition at the present time than at any time since the war—even in the most prosperous periods.

"Last year's cotton crop was a highly profitable one to the Southern people. It was raised cheaply, marketed promptly, and brought a good price. But this year's crop will excel that of last year. It will be the largest in many years, and it will prove alike profitable to the merchant and to the planter.

"The cotton mills of the South last year did a better business than those in the North. The Southern mills are now running full time, and they have the prospect of a very great demand for their goods. When last year's cotton was sold the farmers paid their merchants. Those who owed money strove to get out of debt, and they were enabled to do so a year ago. Now they have their present cotton crop, and the proceeds of it will place them in a condition to buy goods and make expenditures which, when loaded down with debt, they were obliged to defer. Southern men will not feel themselves compelled for a long time to come to wear out their old clothes or undertake the many other economies that seemed to them to be absolutely necessary in past times of depression.

"I do not think that there is a banker in the City of New York doing business in the South that carried on Sept. 1 one-fourth of the indebtedness that he had two or three years ago. The banks in the South are well supplied with money now. Of course, when the cotton movement properly commences a great deal of this will be absorbed.

"The cotton growers are in such a condition of certainty as to the prosperity ahead of them that they are not waiting for crops to be turned into actual cash before giving their orders for new supplies. They are placing orders for field goods and articles for the homestead at the present moment. They are setting the wheels of industry in motion, and they will keep them in motion for many a day yet.

"Iron mills in Alabama are doing excellent business. They are sold ahead for months. All that they can make has been ordered on contracts at highly remunerative prices. The iron business of the South has made most satisfactory progress. It has not only held its own in foreign markets, but has even made inroads on the domestic trade of the foreign iron manufacturer. Southern exports in this line are helping to greatly swell the increasing traffic to the seaboard.

"This suggests the subject of transportation. Much of this heavy freight has to be carried by the railroads running south to the Gulf ports. And now with the revival of business in the entire country taxing the resources of the railway companies, it is evident that steps ought to be taken to meet the requirements of the case. I see that some roads, such as the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, and the Louisville and Nashville have given orders for freight cars. But there will soon be a lack of transportation facilities at the coast terminals. There is not only exportation of iron during the whole year, but also of lumber and field products. This is becoming so extensive that the shipping transportation must be enlarged, and new outlets must be found for the handling of this growing commerce.

"In the good times right upon the South every class of the people will have a share—the railroads—everybody. The outlook is splendid. I don't see how it could be better. You cannot stop the development. Will you tell me what is going to stop it? The biggest business will be done in the Spring. As for railway earnings, they have hardly begun to increase yet. Yet at present the earnings are justifying dividends on several of the roads.

"This is no soda-water rise. There is foundation for it. Providence has done it. It is the work of the Almighty. Wheat started it, and everything else will follow. The people have the confidence.

"The policy during the last three or four years was to get in money. Now it will be to put it out. The betterment is now on, the change is now being felt by everybody, and the improvement must continue. Even a yellow fever scare—and the present indications are that the malady amounts to very little and can be easily held in check—could not affect conditions so encouraging as those now existing."

YELLOW FEVER FEARS.

Sensational yellow fever stories were yesterday in circulation in Wall Street. Dispatches from the South containing bad news were not allowed to remain long in obscurity. The bears spread them and magnified their importance. According to Wall Street's advices the yellow fever had reached Louisville, Memphis and other points on the Louisville and Nashville system. Naturally such reports were depressing to the Southern railroad stocks in general and particularly to Louisville and Nashville. The latter stock sold down to 60 and lost 1¼ points net for the day.

The yellow fever scare in Wall Street, insignificant as it is, is unwarranted and silly. It is not strange that the bears have used the news from the South to help along plans to depress prices, and it is not to be wondered at that there is a fear of the contagion spreading throughout the South and crippling business there somewhat. But no sane man can have any idea that the present outbreak is of any such consequence as Wall Street's bear crowd are trying to represent.

BROOKLYN RAILWAY DEAL.

The deal between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Brooklyn Elevated Companies was yesterday substantially completed. Only official announcement is now lacking. The buying of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock yesterday was said to be for Brooklyn Elevated interests, who, now that their deal is completed, are becoming owners of the stock of the absorbing company, being convinced of the earning capacity of the new combination.

LONDON STILL BUYING.

Again London was a buyer in the New York market. Some of the larger arbitrage houses were sellers in the early hours, which led to talk of London selling. But that the majority of operations for European account were purchases could readily be seen. Ontario and Western and Northern Pacific preferred were bought largely, and Union Pacific was also taken for London account.

DENVER AND GULF.

Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf stock, which has hitherto gone along in the stock market with a daily aggregate of transactions of a few hundred shares, suddenly became active yesterday, the transactions approximating 12,000 shares. The stock showed much strength, selling at 8⅛ and retaining its advance to the close. As has been previously pointed out, the chief interests in the Union Pacific movement are also bullish on Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, and, in addition to this, new and powerful interests have of late become identified with the company.

STOCK GOING ABROAD.

Chesapeake and Ohio was unusually active yesterday. Over 22,000 shares were dealt in, and the stock sold as high as 26¾. The large volume of transactions and the strength of the stock at a time when the rest of the market was weak attracted much attention. The buying was understood to be for a Wall Street house having London connections, the stock to be sent to Europe.

ANOTHER BEAR CARD LOST.

Wall Street's coterie of pessimists met with another disappointment yesterday. The Directors of the Bank of England did not advance their discount rate. For a week now the bears have been quoting high London authorities as stating positively that the bank's discount rate would be advanced and thus prevent shipments of gold to America. This being one of the bears' strongest cards. But yesterday the Bank of England once more showed a heartless disregard of what its bearish duties are.

THE NORTHERN PACIFICS.

Northern Pacific preferred was one of the features of yesterday's market. About 40,000 shares were traded in and the stock touched the highest point in the recent advance—57. Buying by strong financial interests identified with the company and also by London friends of these interests was in evidence. Wall Street men close to Mr. J. P. Morgan are talking confidently of higher prices for all of the Northern Pacific securities. And they hint at the probability of new London interests appearing in the property.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

Chicago Great Western jumped into fresh prominence yesterday, nearly 16,000 shares being traded in, and the stock showing strength throughout the day. The interests who were identified with the recent rise in the stock were again active yesterday. Insiders are talking confidently of Chicago Great Western, and are predicting that the road's future increases in earnings will far exceed any already shown.

ON INVESTMENT DEMAND.

Edison Electric stock scored another advance yesterday. Purchases of 200 shares put the stock up 2¼ points, advancing the price to 132¼. Houses handling local investment securities say that of late there has been inquiry for this stock.

CONSOLIDATED GAS ABOVE 241.

Consolidated Gas was not as conspicuous yesterday as it has been of late, its advance amounting to only two points. During the day, however, the stock made a new record—241¾. The transactions in it were again small, aggregating less than 6,000 shares. The brokers who have been conspicuous as buyers of Consolidated Gas of late were inactive yesterday, doing little beyond watching the stock.

SUGAR WAS POUNDED.

The bears picked out Sugar Trust stock as a vulnerable point for attack yesterday, and succeeded in getting it down to 132¼. Their pounding made the stock more active than of late, about 17,000 shares being traded in. The bear campaign against Sugar Trust was aided by the execution of stop orders by commission houses.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56@57c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 43@45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,123.27 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 25⅞d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$4,126,216
Exports in the same period	28,782,691
Net exports	$24,656,475
Net exports, 1896	12,681,255
Net exports, 1895	40,578,176
Net exports, 1894	65,459,178
Exports, 1893	14,263,424

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On the Stock Exchange 1,000 shares of Comstock Tunnel sold at .05. On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares Best & Belcher sold at .80, 100 Consolidated Imperial at .06, 300 Fortuna at 9.12½@9.00, 1,000 Isabella at .29, 1,300 Mount Rosa at .11@.10, 200 Portland at .78, 400 Pharmacist at .09, 400 Savage at .63, 200 Sierra Nevada at 1.10, and 500 Syndicate at .06. On the Mining Exchange 1,300 shares of Annetta sold at .46½@.47@.46¾, 5,000 Gold Magnet at .08@.08¼@.08¾, 1,400 Miami at .37¼@.37@.37¾, 19,000 Rocky Mountain at .13½@.13¼@.14¼, 22,000 Waldorf at .08¼@.08¾@.08½, 200 Alamo at .03¾, 500 Cannon Ball at .06, 200 Elkton at .97@.97½, 200 Garfield Grand at .05, 100 Isabella at .30, 500 Jefferson at .06½, 100 Justine at .01, 200 Mount Rosa at .09, 200 Pharmacist at .09@.09½@.09¼, 100 Union at .22, and 1,000 Work at .05½.

THE STATE BANKS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 15, 1897.

All State Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$443,257.60
Overdrafts		209.39
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$26,690.81	
Due from approved reserve agents	173,358.61	200,049.42
Banking house and lot		46,880.00
Mortgages owned		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds		95,062.00
Specie		26,269.15
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		91,643.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	44,158.21	
Other items carried as cash	1,972.53	46,130.74
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures		2,700.00
		$1,002,201.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		20,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		20,638.68
Due depositors	$840,132.76	
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	21,383.25	861,516.01
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends	45.00	
Cashier's checks out	1.61	46.61
		$1,002,201.30

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CHAS. W. BOGART, President, and GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier of Twenty-third Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at corner of 3d Av. and 133th St., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 15th day of September, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.
CHAS. W. BOGART, President.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 16th day of September, 1897, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] GEO. C. GOELLER, (34,)
Notary Public New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY
at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$15,672,681.22
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		791,939.56
Banking house and lot	$975,000.00	
Other real estate	25,000.00	1,000,000.00
Stocks and bonds		615,971.88
Specie		2,742,212.25
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		2,798,760.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$11,625,245.17	
Other items carried as cash	90,937.23	11,716,182.40
		$35,337,747.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,050,000.00
Surplus fund	2,050,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	38,698.87
Due depositors	22,171,310.13
Due trust companies, banks, and savings banks	8,346,415.57
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	640,983.68
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$10,339.06
Taxes in suspense	30,000.00
	40,339.06
	$35,337,747.31

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
STEPHEN BAKER, President of the Manhattan Company, a bank located and doing business at No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897; and he further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 15th day of September, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made, and that J. T. Baldwin, Cashier, is absent and cannot join in this report.
STEPHEN BAKER, President.
Subscribed and sworn to by deponent, the 16th day of September, 1897, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] W. S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co., 17.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
GERMANIA BANK
at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,287,352.43
Overdrafts		83.62
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$20,103.55	
Due from approved reserve agents	514,800.02	534,903.57
Banking house and lot	58,000.00	
Other real estate	201,826.00	259,826.00
Stocks and bonds		297,801.00
Specie		595,781.50
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		128,427.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$280,904.27	
Other items carried as cash	13,062.31	293,966.58
		$5,398,141.70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	110,425.51
Due depositors	4,487,716.19
	$5,398,141.70

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
HENRY W. SCHMIDT, Vice President, and J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier, of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the fifteenth day of September, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 15th day of September, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made
HENRY W. SCHMIDT, Vice President.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 16th day of September, 1897, before me. GEORGE F. KRAPP, [No. 56,]
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, N. Y. Cy.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM,
New York City, at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,899,217.19
Overdrafts		3,765.47
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		53,889.12
Stocks and bonds		402,210.43
Specie	$436,511.64	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	267,890.00	704,401.64
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$52,350.23	
Other items carried as cash	5,325.68	57,875.91
		$3,181,357.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	12,233.09
Due depositors	$2,347,751.59
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks	321,373.08
	2,669,124.67
	$3,181,357.76

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FRANK TILFORD, President, and GEORGE J. BAUMANN, Cashier of the Bank of New Amsterdam, a bank located and doing business at Broadway and 39th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 15th day of September, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.
FRANK TILFORD, President.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 16th day of September, 1897, before me. [Seal.] J. HOWARD WILLETT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co., 64.

STATE BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
TWELFTH WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,001,364.87
Overdrafts		2,029.31
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$33,642.50	
Due from approved reserve agents	354,925.27	388,567.77
Banking house and lot	234,135.37	
Other real estate	60,190.54	294,325.91
Mortgages owned		40,900.00
Stocks and bonds		7,880.00
Specie		29,725.32
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		89,988 00
Cash items, viz: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$41,316.87	
Other items carried as cash	4,150.97	45,467.84
		$1,900,249.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	44,673.20
Due depositors	1,485,675.38
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	69,240.44
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$660.00 — 660.60
	$1,900,249.02

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
EDWARD P. STEERS, President, and F. B. FRENCH, Cashier of The Twelfth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at the corner of 125th Street and Lexington Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 15th day of September, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.
EDWARD P. STEERS, President.
F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 16th day of September, 1897, before me. PETER S. GETTELL,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public (N. Y. Co., 21.)

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
HOME BANK
at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$177,116.04
Overdrafts		51.90
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$24,187.99	
Due from approved reserve agents	66,514.42	90,702.41
Banking house and lot	50,000.00	50,000.00
Stocks and bonds		279,604.55
Specie		93,154.59
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		63,416.00
Cash items, viz.: bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	33,064.01	
Other items carried as cash	1,034.46	34,098.47
		$788,143.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	70,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	11,289.68
Due depositors	606,854.28
	$788,143.96

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
E. STEPHENSON, President, and J. P. DUNNING, Cashier of the Home Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 303 West Forty-second Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1897, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 15th day of September, 1897, as the day on which such report shall be made.
E. STEPHENSON, President.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 16th day of September, 1897,

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 16, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
156	160	20	Adams Express	160	160	160	160	.....
125	130	100	American Coal	125	125	125	125	.....
24¼	24½	1,525	American Cotton Oil..	25	25⅝	24¼	25	+ ½
77¼	79	120	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	78	78	78	78	− ½
116	118	20	American Express ...	117	118	117	118	.....
13½	13¾	2,540	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	13⅞	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	− ¼
33¼	34	300	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	33½	33½	33½	33½	− ⅛
152¼	152⅝	15,794	Am. Sugar Refining....	154½	154½	152½	152⅝	−1⅝
118½	119	810	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	119½	119½	119	119	− ¼
92	92¼	7,720	American Tobacco ...	92½	92½	92	92	.....
36½	38	100	Ann Arbor pf.....	37	37	37	37	+ ½
16	16⅛	4,325	At., T. & S. F.....	15⅞	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
34⅛	34½	17,348	At., T. & S. F. pf....	34⅜	35	34	34½	− ⅛
18⅜	18½	400	Baltimore & Ohio.....	18½	18½	18	18	− ⅛
6¾	7¼	911	B. & O. Southw. pf....	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾	.....
12	12¼	23,531	Bay State Gas	11⅞	13	11	12¼	+1
36	36¼	17,790	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	35⅞	36¼	34¼	36	+ ½
135	136	2,091	Brooklyn Union Gas..	135	136½	135	135	+ ¾
2¼	3	200	Brunswick Co.....	3	3	3	3	.....
20	22	400	Buff., Roch. & Pitts..	20	21	20	21	+3½
61⅛	61⅞	5,385	Canada Southern	62	62⅛	60⅞	61¼	− ½
74½	75½	1,250	Canadian Pacific	75¾	75¾	75	75	−1
26⅜	26½	21,535	Chesapeake & Ohio....	25⅞	26⅜	25¼	26½	+ ⅝
100¼	100¼	17,153	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	100⅝	100⅞	99⅝	100⅞	− ⅛
106½	106⅜	17,845	Chicago Gas	107⅛	107⅞	106½	106½	− ⅝
17⅞	18	16,004	Chi. Great Western....	17⅜	18⅛	17	18	+ ⅝
38	41	906	Chi. G. W. pf., A.....	41	41	41	41	+3
28½	30	1,805	Chi. G. W. pf., B.....	27⅜	29⅞	27⅜	29	+ ⅝
101	101⅛	27,920	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	101⅜	101⅝	100⅞	101	− ¼
144½	146	110	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145⅜	145⅞	145⅜	145⅝	.....
131½	131¾	4,365	Chi. & Northw.,.....	131⅞	132⅝	130⅜	131½	− ⅛
144⅞	144⅞	14,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	95½	95⅞	94¾	94¾	− ⅛
11¼	11½	1,270	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	11½	11⅞	11	11	− ⅝
34⅜	35½	615	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	35	35	35	35	.....
40⅝	41¼	2,410	C., C. & St. Louis....	40½	41¼	40½	41¼	+ ¼
27½	27¼	1,575	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	27⅞	27⅞	27	27½	.....
6⅞	7¼	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	7	7	7	7	.....
6	6¼	1,450	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6½	− ¼
20	25	117	Col. H. V. & Tol. pf..	24	24⅞	24	24⅞	.....
38	38½	200	Consolidated Ice	38	38	38	38	− ⅝
88	88¼	370	Consolidated Ice pf...	86	88	86	88	+2¼
239	240	5,028	Consolidated Gas Co..	240	241¼	238	239	+2
119¾	120½	375	Delaware & Hudson...	120½	120¾	120	120¼	+ ¼
159	160½	5	Del., Lack. & West....	160⅝	160⅝	160⅝	160⅝	.....
13⅞	14	600	Denver & R. G.....	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
49⅜	49½	2,450	Denver & R. G. pf....	49⅞	50	49½	49½	.....
12	12¼	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	12	12	12	12	− ½
45	49	150	Detroit Gas	48	48	48	48	.....
4¼	4¾	300	Duluth, S. S. & A.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
132	135	200	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	131½	132¼	131½	132¼	+ ½
		50	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	117	117	117	117	+2¼
18⅝	18⅞	9,520	Erie	18⅜	19	18⅜	18⅝	+ ¼
45¾	45⅞	13,720	Erie 1st pf.....	44⅞	46⅜	44⅞	45¼	+1¼
24⅜	25¾	1,580	Erie 2d pf.....	25½	25½	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
75	..	50	Erie Tel. & Tel.....	76½	76½	76½	76½	.....
27	30	20	Evans. & T. H.....	30	30	30	30	.....
45	47	373	Evans. & T. H. pf....	45	46	45	46	+2⅝
19¾	20¼	800	Ft. W. & Rio Grande.	19¼	20	19¼	19¼	− ⅛
40	40⅝	15,755	General Electric	40⅜	41	39⅝	40	+ ¼
		400	H. B. Claflin Co.....	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
107⅞	108	4,480	Illinois Central	109	109	107⅞	107⅞	−1⅛
48¼	49¼	450	Illinois Steel Co.....	48	48¾	48	48¾	+1
36	37½	250	Iowa Central pf.....	37¾	37¾	37½	37½	− ½
8⅝	9	600	Kanawha & Mich.....	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	− ⅛
25¾	27	550	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	27½	27½	25½	25¾	−1⅛
15	17	100	Keokuk & D M. pf....	16	16	16	16	−2
45	46	1,030	Laclede Gas	44¼	47	44¼	45½	− ⅛
19⅜	20	1,695	Lake Erie & Western.	20	20	19½	20	.....
75¾	76¼	610	Lake Erie & West. pf.	75⅝	76	75⅝	76	+ ⅝
179	180	1,317	Lake Shore	179⅞	181	179⅝	180	+ ⅛
60¼	60¾	18,142	Louisville & Nashville.	61⅛	61¾	60	60¾	−1⅛
112	112⅞	9,820	Manhattan Con	113	113	112	112¼	+ ⅛
123	123¾	50	Metropolitan Traction.	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	− ⅜
111	111½	1,100	Michigan Central	111⅜	111⅝	111	111	− ⅛
30	30¼	6,205	Minn. & St. Louis....	28¼	31½	28¾	30¼	+2¼
89	90	1,150	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	89	90	89	90	+2
61½	62	5,066	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf...	60	62⅜	60	62	+2¼
16½	16⅝	2,240	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	16⅜	16⅞	16½	16⅝	.....
41	41⅛	8,888	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	41½	41⅞	40⅝	41½	− ⅛
37⅝	37⅞	7,185	Missouri Pacific	37⅝	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	− ⅜
28	31	50	Mobile & Ohio.....	28½	28½	28½	28½	.....
41	41¼	5,015	National Lead Co.....	42	42	40⅜	41¼	− ⅝
108	108⅝	364	National Lead Co. pf..	108⅜	108⅜	108¼	108¼	− ⅛
18	19	200	National Linseed Oil..	19½	19½	19	19	+1
10	13	10	National Starch	12	12	12	12	.....
98	98½	2,405	New Jersey Central ..	97⅜	98⅜	97⅜	98	+ ⅛
114⅜	114⅞	15,854	New York Central	115¼	115½	114½	114⅞	.....
16⅞	17	233	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
41⅞	42½	900	N. Y. C. & S. L. 2d pf.	42	42	41½	41½	− ½
195	197	293	N. Y., Sus. & West....	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
43	43⅝	2,840	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	43	44½	43	43½	.....
16¼	16¾	287	Norfolk & Western....	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	.....
44½	45	5,780	Norfolk & West. pf....	44⅜	45	44⅜	44⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	21½	12,600	Northern Pacific	21½	21⅞	20⅝	21⅜	− ⅛
56	56⅜	38,363	Northern Pacific pf....	55½	57	54⅞	56	− ⅛
19¾	19¾	50,152	Ontario & Western....	19¾	20½	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
38½	41	50	Oregon R. & Nav.....	39	39	39	39	.....
72½	72¾	214	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	73	73	73	73	+ ½
20	22½	270	Oregon Short Line	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	.....
37⅜	37⅞	11,390	Pacific Mail	37½	38¼	37	37⅜	+ ½
		14,530	Pennsylvania R. R....	117⅞	118¼	117⅜	117⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
24¼	24¾	5,550	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	22⅞	25	22⅞	24¼	+1½
62¾	64	2,060	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	60⅝	64	60¼	62¼	+1¾
184½	185¾	1,257	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	184½	185	184½	185	+2
2	3	100	Quicksilver	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−1
27⅞	28	22,725	Reading	28	28⅝	27½	28	+ ⅝
56	56¼	15,560	Reading 1st pf.....	56¼	56¾	55¾	56⅛	+ ¼
34	34⅜	2,620	Reading 2d pf.....	33⅞	34½	33⅞	34	+ ¼
55	57	100	Rio Grande & W. pf..	55	55	55	55	−3
8	8¼	400	St. J. & G. I.....	8⅜	8¼	8	8	+ ⅛
49¼	49½	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	− ⅛
17¼	18⅜	900	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	18	18	17	17	− ⅛
7⅝	7⅞	210	St. L. & San Fran....	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
54½	55	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	54⅞	55⅛	54⅝	54⅝	− ⅛
20¼	21	750	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	20½	20⅝	20	20⅝	− ⅛
5⅛	5⅞	320	St. Louis Southw.....	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	.....
12¼	12⅜	10	St. Louis Southw. pf..	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
88	88⅝	6,755	St. Paul & Omaha.....	89	89½	87½	88⅛	− ⅜
141	148	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf..	146½	146¾	146½	146½	+1
21¼	22	600	Southern Pacific	21⅜	21⅝	21½	21½	− ⅛
11¾	11⅞	6,295	Southern Railway pf..	12½	12¾	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅛
33⅞	36	13,795	Southern Railway pf..	37¼	37¼	35⅞	35⅞	−1⅜
8⅞	8¾	1,037	Standard R. & T.....	8½	8½	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅛
33	33¼	9,180	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	33⅝	34	33	33¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	13½	4,800	Texas Pacific	13⅜	13⅞	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
24	..	150	Toledo & Ohio Central.	24	24	24	24	+ ¼
		10	Third Avenue	152	152	152	152	.....
22⅝	22⅞	27,303	U. P., 1st in. pd.....	23¼	23⅝	22¾	22⅝	− ⅛
7⅛	8¼	5,747	U. P., Denver & Gulf..	7⅞	8½	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
9½	9⅞	1,650	United States Leather.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅜
6⅝	70	6,780	U. S. Leather pf.....	70½	71	69¼	70	.....
19½	19⅝	610	United States Rubber.	18⅝	19½	18⅝	19½	+ ⅛
69	70	50	U. S. Rubber pf.....	70¾	70¾	70¼	70⅜	.....
8½	8⅝	655	Wabash	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	− ⅛
22⅜	23	2,760	Wabash pf.....	22⅞	23½	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
109	111	30	Wells-Fargo Express..	110½	110½	110½	110½	− ½
95¾	96	5,625	Western Union Tel....	95⅞	96¼	95⅝	95⅝	− ⅛
3⅝	3½	2,345	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
17	19¾	350	Wheeling & L. E. pf..	16⅝	16⅝	16	16	−1
3¾	4	100	Wisconsin Central	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
Sales.....		666,451						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891.....	98	..	Cleve. & Pitts....	169	..	N. Starch 2d pf..	38	42
4s, r., 1907.....	111⅞	112¼	Col. C. & I. Dev..	¾	1⅛	New Cent. C.....	7½	8½
4s, c., 1907.....	113½	114	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	5	N. Y. Air Brake..	25	28
4s, r, 1925.....	125½	126	Com. Cable.....	175	..	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	88½	91
4s, c, 1925.....	125½	126	Consol. Coal.....	38	..	N. Y. & E. R. Gas		
6s, r., 1904.....	114¼	114⅜	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	pf.....	115	117
6s, c., 1904.....	114¼	114⅜	D., S. S. & A. pf.	8	9	N. Y. & N. H...	185	188
Currency 6s, 1898.	102	..	Flint & P. M.....	12½	13¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Currency 6s, 1899.	105	..	F. & P. M. pf.....	42	43	1st pf.....	80½	81
Cherokee 4s, 1898.	102½	..	Gt. Nor. pf.....	140	143	Norfolk Southern.	65	72
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	102½	..	G. B. & Western..		40	North Am.....	5⅛	5¼
			Homestake	35½	39	Northwest. Tel...	110	..
Alb. & Sus.....	175	..	Ill. Cent. l.		97	Ont. Mining.....	4	5½
Alton & T. H.....	60	62	Iowa Cent.....	10½	11	Penn. Coal.....	340	365
Am. T. & C.....	..	94	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..	Peo. & Eastern...	7	8
Am. Tobacco pf.	113	114½	Joliet & Chicago.	156	..	P., Ft. W. & C....	170	..
Ann Arbor	13½	15	Keokuk & D. M....	4	4¾	Pitts. & West. pf.	8	11¾
Boston A. L. pf...	105	108	Keokuk & West...	33	37	Quicksilver pf....	8½	10½
Brooklyn El.....	8	10	King, & Pem.....	1	10	Rens. & Saratoga.	182½	187
Brooklyn W. & W. pf., A.....	72½	90	Laclede Gas pf..	94	96	Rio Grande W....	23	25
Buff., R. & P. pf..	58	62	Long Island.....	42	47	R., W. & O.....	119	..
Bur., C. R. & N..	75	..	L. E. & St. L. pf.	1	..	St. P. & Duluth..	27	28
Capital Trac.....	56	..	Mah. Coal R....	128	..	St. P. & Dul. pf..	87	89
Central Pac.....	16½	17	Mah. Coal pf....	100	115	St. P., M. & M...	123	125
Chi. & Alton.....	170	..	Manhattan Beach..	5	8	Sil. bull. ctfs..	56	57
Chi. & Alton pf.	167	..	Md. Coal pf.....	45	60	Sixth Avenue....	190	194
Chi. & E. Ill....	59	61½	Mex. Nat. certfs..	1½	2	T. P. Land Trust.	8	9
Chi. & E. Ill. pf..	100	105	Minn. Iron.....	54	59	U. S. Express....	44½	47
Chi. & North. pf.	165	..	Mor. & Essex...	167	170½	West. Union Beef.	9½	11
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	..	N. Starch 1st pf..	89	95	Wis. Cent. pf....	6½	7

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Biscuit stock was very active to-day, the price advancing to 65. This was caused by the reported consolidation of the three great biscuit companies in one and the cessation of the war which has been devastating the profits of all and the pockets of the stockholders. Diamond Match keeps on working to the high mark set for the option of Coates & Son, and the prospects of the company grow more favorable. If the Moores had postponed their famous campaign of 1896 a year, they would not have had the slightest trouble to have made it the greatest success in the speculative world. Match stock opened to-day at 159 and sold to 159¾. There is not a shadow of a doubt now that the 40,000 shares held by the Illinois Trust and Savings Company will pass to English ownership. Alley "L" was scarce and firm at 58, and Lake Street "L" was firm at 20¾@20½, but there was not much doing in either.

Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	28½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	66
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	8¾
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	30
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	31
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	51½
Chicago City Railway	236½
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	159½
Lake Street El.	20⅝
Int. Pkg. Co.	19
Int. Pkg. Co. pf.	45
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	9½
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	34
N. Y. Biscuit Co.	64
N. Chicago St. R. R.	289
Street's W. S. C. Line	18⅞
W. Chicago St. R. R.	108
Lake St. El. 1. ctfs.	18½
South Side El. R. R.	56¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—To-day's local market was similar to that of yesterday, though the volume of business was considerably less. The leaders on Wednesday were leaders again to-day. In the early trading few quotations came over the tape that were not for Marsden and Pennsylvania. Thousands of shares of the former changed hands at 25, while equally heavy was the trading in Pennsylvania, at 59. Subsequently Marsden touched 25¼, from which it broke to 24, then rallied to 24¾, and at the close broke to 24½.

There seemed to be no limit to the offerings of Pennsylvania, but the absorption was almost as good, and the price held at 58¾@59 throughout the session. Union Traction was also in good demand at 12@ 12⅛, the Elkins-Widener syndicate taking 5,000 shares at these prices through George A. Huhn & Sons, who had an order to take all the stock offered up to 12⅜. New York bought Reading and Pennsylvania. United Gas and Pennsylvania Heat were heavy and fractionally lower, but Electric Storage Battery and American Railway Electric Light were firm. Consondated Traction of New Jersey moved up to 35¼, while the bonds touched 96½, the highest price on record. An increase of $12,000 in Baltimore Consolidate Traction earnings for the first fifteen days in September had no effect on the stock. Hestonville Passenger, common, broke five points on the company's failure to fully earn last year's dividends.

The market closed steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	80¾	81
Northern Pacific com. t. ctfs.	21⅛	21⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	55⅞	56⅜
Pennsylvania	58⅝	59
Reading t. ctfs.	14	14 1-16
Reading 1st pf.	28	28 1-16
Reading 2d pf.	17	17 1-16
St. Paul	100⅞	101⅛
Metropolitan Traction	123	124
Philadelphia Traction	71⅞	72
Baltimore Traction	18¾	19
Union Traction	12⅜	12½
Penn. H., L. & P.	17	17⅜
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	38¾	39
United Gas Imp.	85	85½
Electric Storage	32	32¼
Electric Storage pf.	33¾	34
Welsbach Light	48	48½
Am. R. E. L.	7¼	7¾
Marsden	24½	24⅝
Reading g. 4s.	86	86¼
Electric & G. 4s.	71	71¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s		Fort Worth & D C 1st		Oregon Imp Co con 5s	
4,000	110	3,000	74	Trust Co certfs	
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		Fort Worth & R G 1st		2d installment paid	
9,000	86	17,000	60	5,000	30¼
Am Tobacco Co scrip		Gal, Har'g & S'n An Mex		48,000	40
1,000	83	& Pac Div 5s		12,000	40½
2,000	82	5,000	92¾	10,000	40½
A, T & S F gen 4s		7,000	92½	5,000	40½
5,000	80	Gen Elec Co deb 5s		5,000	40⅝
1,000	88⅝	5,000	100⅛	12,000	40
5,000	89	G Bay & W deb B		15,000	40½
500	89	1,000	6¼	9,000	40
39,000	88⅞	M & Tex Con G M 4s		5,000	40¼
Adjustment 4s		5,000	76	42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	37½
12,000	60	8,000	76¼	42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116
1,000	59⅞	Illinois Central Western		42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	71
69,000	60	Line 1st 4s		Kings County Traction	47
10,000	59⅜	11,000	104	Nassau 1st 5s. (Brooklyn Trolley)	93½
131,000	60	Int & Gt N 2d mtge		New Orleans Traction common	5
28,000	60¼	1,000	86	New Orleans Traction preferred	23
11,000	60⅛	Iowa Cent 1st 5s		Ninth Avenue Railroad	180
10,000	60⅞	12,000	98	Steinway R. R. 6s	114
15,000	60	Kansas Pac 1st cons		Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½
10,000	60¼	Trust Co certfs		Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195
10,000	60¼	10,000	101	Third Avenue Railroad	150
Austin & N'w'n 1st		10,000	101¾	Union Ry. 1st 5s (Brooklyn)	106
10,000	84½	10,000	102	Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½
Baltimore & Ohio 5s		20,000	102½	Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92
1886-1925		Kansas Pacific 6s Denver			
5,000	78	Division Assented		Ferry Securities.	
Brooklyn Elevater 1st		Trust Co certfs ex		Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div	93½
Trust Co certfs		matured coupons		Hoboken Ferry 5s	106⅞
20,000	85½	55,000	118	N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	99
1,000	85	Laclede Gas L Co of St		N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	82
2,000	85½	L 1st 5s		Union Ferry stock	68
Brooklyn Rapid Tran 5s		19,000	103¼	Union Ferry 5s	106
1,000	94¼	L S & M So 1st coup			
2,000	94⅜	1,000	109½	Natural Gas.	
2,000	95	Lehigh & W B con		Fort Wayne Gas stock	83
10,000	94⅜	assented		Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int	55
5,000	95½	2,000	101½	Indianapolis Gas stock	145
10,000	95	Long Island G M 4s		Indianapolis Gas 1st	107
5,000	95½	5,000	90¼	Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½
10,000	95¾	Manhattan Ry con 4s		Lafayette Gas Company stock	88
5,000	95⅞	27,000	96⅜	Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	90
20,000	96	Mil & St Paul		Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75
Brooklyn U Gas 5s		Chi & Pac W'n 5s		Ohio & Indiana stock	50
3,000	113½	1,000	115	Ohio & Indiana bonds	71
Brook W & W Co 5s		Terminal 5s			
2,000	101½	2,000s20F	113	Illuminating Gas.	
Canada So Trust Gtd		Minn & St L con 5s		Columbus Gas	91
1,000	109¼	8,000	106	Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	79
2,000	109¾	Mo, Kan & East 1st		Consolidated Gas of N. J	20
5,000	109⅜	1,000	99½	Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s		Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾
2,000	45	7,000	87	Equitable Gas Company of N. Y	294
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		Mo, Kan & Tex 2d		Grand Rapids Gas stock	76
8,000	17⅛	10,000	65½	Mutual Gas Company of New York	395
Cent Ga Ry 3d inc		25,000	65⅝	Madison (Wis.) stock	99
8,000	17	10,000	65½	N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. stock, ex rights	92
Cent of N J gen 5s		10,000	65⅝	N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	116
3,000	113	7,000	65¼	N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	112¾
Cent Pac 6s 1898		10,000	65¼	N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con	107
5,000	102¼	18,000	65¼	Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35
10,000	102⅛	20,000	65⅝	Norfolk (Va.) Gas 6s	97
Ches & O gen 4½s		58,000	65½	St. Joseph (Mo.)	44
1,000	82	5,000	65¼	St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87
1,000	81⅞	14,000	65⅜	St. Paul Gas stock	52
7,000	81⅞	Mo Pac 1st cons		St. Paul Gas bonds	79½
16,000	81⅞	10,000	98	Standard Gas, New York	163
Ches & O R & A Div		Mo Pac 1st Col 5s		Standard Gas, New York, pf	168
1st Consol 4s		11,000	72½	Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114
2,000	102½	Mob & Ohio G M 4s		Syracuse Gas stock	34¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s		13,000	73½	Syracuse Gas 5s	90
20,000s20F	112⅛	Nash C & St L con		Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	89½
Chi, B & Q, deb 5s		10,000	103	Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	103
2,000	105¼	N Y Cent 1st coup			
Chi, Bur & Quincy		1,000	118	Industrials.	
Nebraska ext 4s		N Y Cent 1st reg		American Bank Note	42
10,000	94⅝	5,000	118	American Typefounders'	30
20,000s20F	94⅝	N Y Cent deb 5s		Barney & Smith common	16
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		5,000	110	Champs' Shipyard stock	55
1,000	101¾	N Y C & St L 4s		Glucose common, when issued	48
24,000	102	6,000	106½	Glucose preferred, when issued	95
Chi, G L & C Co 1st		10,000s15F	106½	Herring-Hall-Marvin	2
5,000	104½	4,000	106⅝	Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	21
Chi & Northwestern		N Y & Harlem 1st reg		Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	72
registered gold 7s		5,000	110¾	Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96⅝
4,000	118¼	N Y, H & H 4s		Lorillard Company pf	114
Chi & Northwest S F 5s		cons deb certfs		Michigan-Peninsular Car	14
5,000	112¼	2,000	140½	Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	85
Chi Term Trans		6,000	140⅞	New York Biscuit Company	106
Trust Co certfs pr

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive Residences Sold—Other Sales and Auction Dealings.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold, for the estate of Alfred Roosevelt, the twenty-five-foot American basement dwelling, 805 Fifth Avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold, for S. J. Nathan, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension, 31 West Seventieth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

William J. Merritt has sold, for about $55,000, the brownstone residence, 186 Riverside Drive, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, on a lot about 35 by 50.

Trenholm & Simmons have sold, for D. B. Toucey, to a Mrs. Davis, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 743 Madison Avenue, 17 by 69.

B. Karns has sold, for $40,000, the five-story brick single flat, 215 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 90 by 100.

Frederick Brandt has sold, for $45,000, the five-story brick and stone front flat, 305 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 33 by 100.11.

Mrs. Rosina Volhart has sold to Patrick Ward, for about $22,000, the three-story dwelling, 31 East Ninetieth Street, 19.6 by 100.8½.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Samuel Klein the three four-story brick tenements 3, 5, and 7 Manhattan Street, 75 by 62.

The same operators have also purchased from John Fata the five-story tenement, with stores, 59 Cannon Street, 25 by 75 by 100.

John Peters has sold for A. H. Ruck, for $27,500, the five-story tenement, 239 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25 by 87 by 100.11.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Samuel H. Stone, for $18,400, the five-story brick flat, 47 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11.

August Kleinau sold, at Sheriff's sale, to J. M. Marx, for $900, the two-story brick dwelling 180 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 16.6 by 101, all title and interest of Pauline Ginsberg on Jan. 4, 1897; also, at Sheriff's sale, to W. Jackson, for $1,250, the vacant lot known as Parcel 1 on map of farm of Mary C. P. Macomb, bounded on the north by the land of Augustus Van Cortland and having a frontage of 263 feet on the old New York and Albany Post Road, all title and interest of William Foster, Jr., and Ithathan Sweet on Aug. 16, 1893.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 217 West Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $23,261.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 810 feet north of Riverview Terrace, formerly Heath Avenue, 153.7 by 165.2 by 187.11 by 103.2, vacant; Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 103.2 feet north of the land of Fordham Morris, being Lots 2, 3, 4, and 5 on map of property of Mary Walker, at Morris Dock, Twenty-fourth Ward, 101.1 by 132 by 100 by 153.7, vacant. Due on judgment on the former parcel, $3,877; on the latter, $1,756.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue, for two five-story brick stores and flats, 70 by 95 and 30.11 by 85; Walter Reid of 156 Fifth Avenue, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 1,031 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $150,000.

Alterations.

Forty-sixth Street, south side, 230.6 feet east of Sixth Avenue, to a one-story brick and stone church, St. Ignatius's Church Corporation, owner; G. L. Howland of 162 West Forty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $700.

No. 56 Orchard Street, to a four-story brick store and meeting room; Hannah Weinstein of 74 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; Nathan Langer of 276 Madison Street, architect; cost, $800.

Fortieth Street, northwest corner of Sixth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Hoffman estate of 4 Warren Street, owner, B. W. Berger of Bible House, architect; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Sept. 16.

AVENUE A, s s, Lot 70, map of new village of Jerome, and Eno; Kate H. Gwilim to Angelina Bonino 1,425

BROOK AV, 130, 25x100; John M. Linck and wife to George Beller and wife... 10

BROOK AV, 132, 25x100; John M. Linck and wife to Elizabeth Beller 1

CLINTON AV, e s, 44 ft n of Oakland Place, 22x100; Rosa Well to Mina Rosenthal 1

CLIFTON ST, n s, 212.10 ft e of Forrest Av, 28.7x47.6; Lidumila Sobischek to Joseph Engelhardt and wife... 100

CONCORD ST, w s, Lot 28, map of South Mount Vernon, Fredonia; 25x100; Frederick W. Clark, referee, to Ellen Mohan... 300

EAGLE AV, e s, Lot 56 map of Ursuline Convent, 25x115.3; Joseph Abb and wife to Catharine Tippel 2,800

GRANT AV, s s, 98.11 ft w of Middletown Road, 25x105.9x28x92.11; John W. Bartram, referee, to Carrie Stamberger... 175

HENRY ST, 39, 25.3x100; Louie Prager to Oscar Dobrogynski, one-half part 1

JACKSON ST, e s, Lot 442, map of Unionport, 25x108; Peter Cooney and wife to Patrick Hayes 2

MADISON AV, s w corner of 132d St, 99.11 x120; Morris Goldstein and others to Thomas Brakower 55,000

MADISON AV, e s, 73.11 ft n of 103d St, 21x70; Edward Schenck, referee, to the Washington Life Insurance Company... 18,600

MADISON AV, e s, 94.11 ft n of 103d St, 27.7x; Edward Schenck, referee, to the Washington Life Insurance Company... 18,200

MELROSE AV, n e corner of 157th St, 100 x21; Charles H. White to Michael J. Naughton 5,700

LOTS 34, 64, 65, 72, and 73 map of Cebrie Park; Hulda Wittner to Guiditta Cavinato 1

LOT 141, map of Arden property; Matilda Fruser to Allan G. Macdonell... 1

LOTS 267, 272, 279, 284, 290, map of Arden property; Henry Burge and wife to Allan G. Macdonell 1

LOTS 397, map of Arden property; John J. Kistler to Allan G. Macdonell.....Exchange.

LOTS 211, 212, 253, map of Arden property; William Boggs and wife to John D. Breen 1

LOT 340, map of Arden property; Laura Verity to Allan G. Macdonell 1

LOT 128, map of Bronxwood Park; John J. Kistler to Allan G. Macdonell .....Exchange.

LOTS 211, 212, 233, map of Arden property; John D. Breen and wife to Allan G. Macdonnell 1

LOT 69, part of map of Bronxwood Park; Charles D. Shirmer to Allan G. Macdonell 1,500

PLOT 56, part of map of Bronxwood Park; Charles D. Shirmer to Allan G. Macdonell 950

LOTS 108 and 54, part of map of Bronxwood Park; Martha A. Shirmer to Allan G. Macdonell..... 3,650

MOHEGAN AV, s s, 529 ft s w of Samuel St, 33x150.6; James H. Behan and another to Margaret J. Black..... 1

PROSPECT PLACE, e s, 67.1 ft n of 42d St, 33.4x58; Prospect Place, e s, 117.1 ft n of 42d St, 66.8x58; James C. Perry, executor, to Lella P. Adams..... 66,000

RAILROAD AV, e s, 54.7 ft s of 153d St, 54.7x100.4x50x100.8; Solomon Moses and wife to Jacob Hess 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 925 ft n of 122d St, 25x86; George E. McLaughlin to Walworth Ward 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 197.10 ft n of 130th St, 32x125; Mary Welcker to Ward Wheeler ..... exch.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 101.8 ft s of 129th St, 25.5x118.6x25x123.2; Ward Wheeler and wife to Mary Welcker..... 1

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 298.6 ft s of 184th St, 50x115; the Northern Improvement Company to Alexander J. McGill..... 2,000

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, n w s, 137.8 ft n w of Wicker Place, 19.11x74.7x18.9x68.4; Thomas Birchall and wife to Herman Rank 1

5TH ST, s s, Lot 95, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 4th St; William J. Hyland to Thomas R. Thorne 2,000

7TH AV, e s, 81.2 ft s of 130th St, 18.9x75; Benj. Abrams to Theodore A. Schnitzlein and another..... 19,500

8TH ST, s s, Lot 161, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 7th St; Joseph W. Wentworth and others, executors and trustees, to William J. Hyland 5,400

47TH ST, 126 West, 18.9x100.5; Richard H. Derby and wife to Augusta Wolf... 21,000

49TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 21.8x100; Walter Dailey to Amanda E. McCarthy 1

80TH ST, n s, 327.4 ft w of 2d Av, 22.4x102.2; Mary Zeigler to James W. Jackson and others 1

97TH ST, 152 West, 17x100.11; Henry G. Leist and wife to Robert S. Levy..... 19,000

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; John J. Siefke and wife to Sanford B. Stifter 1

98TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; John J. Siefke and wife to Sanford B. Stifter 1

106TH ST, s e corner of West End Av, 90x20.9; Rosa Mingle and another to Maria L. De Faria 70,000

106TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.8; Albert I. Bire, referee, to Solomon Jacobs 6,800

118TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.10; Guiditta Cavinato to Pauline Wittner 1

127TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Hyman Sonn and others to Henry Duckworth Bayne 100

131ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of 4th Av, 100x99.11; William S. Andrews, referee, to Elihu B. Frost 7,700

132D ST, 55 East, 20x99.11; Annie B. Jackson to Thaddeus Murphy..... 100

133TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 50x99.11; Ellen Flynn and others to Martha A. Lynch 1

142D ST, s s, 155.6 ft e of Boulevard, 17x99.11; William J. Nicklas to Abraham Weinstein 1

148TH ST, s s, 1,011 ft e of Terrace Pl, 25x100; Donald Robertson to Daniel Brady 3,500

179TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 50x100; Jacob Hess and wife to Solomon Moses 1

179TH ST, n s, 98.5 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 50x100; Luke H. Cutter to Jacob Hess 1

179TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 11th Av, 18.9 x100; William Varley and wife to Esther A. Wheaton 1

188D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 50x74.11; Jacob Hess and wife to Max Marx 100

188D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 50x74.11; Max Marx and wife to Carl Ernst. 100

188D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 50x74.11; Carl Ernst and wife to John E. Scharsmith 100

188TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x95; Jacob Hess and wife to David Stewart 100

188TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x95; Marcus Nathan and others to Jacob Hess 100

Recorded Leases.

HILL, Philip, to Charles Neu; 3,480 3d Av, 2 9-12 years..... $480, $540

OSTERHOLT, Ehler, to Joseph Balmford; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 156th St, 3 years 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Emanuel, to Moses Goldsmith and Solomon Plaut; s s of 116th St, 270 ft w of 3d Av, 8 years..... $20,000

ANDERSON, Catharine H., to Henry C. Willcox; s s of 72d st, 525 ft w of Central Park West..... (Secures indebtedness)

BACHRACH, Julius, and wife to Lucy S. Scribner and another, trustees, &c., of Anna H. K. Skidmore; 10 Monroe St, 5 years 24,000

BAYNE, Henry D., to Hyman and Henry Sonn; s s of 127th St, 325 ft w of 5th Av, one-half year 18,500

BECKERT, Margaret A., to Emma V. Short and Margaretta A. Bernard; 538 West 151st St, 1 year 2,116

BELLER, George, and wife to Frank Antes; 150 Brook Av, 1 year..... 1,500

BLACK, Margaret J., to James H. Behan; s s of Monument Av, 529 ft s w of Samuel St, 3 years 1,150

BORGARO, Angelina, and husband to Kate H. Gwilim; Lot 70, map of Village of Melrose, William's Bridge, (installments) 1,225

BRADY, Daniel, and wife to Donald Robertson and Alexander Grant; s s of 148th St, west one-half of Lot 21, map of Village of Melrose South, 1 year..... 750

BURGESS, Mary, to Gustav Scholer; w s of 8th Av, 42 ft n of 224 St, (leasehold,) 3 years 3,500

CAVINATO, Guiditta, to Virginia Brugnelli; 71 and 73 East 118th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 6,200

CROSIER, Perley S., to Charles D. Shirmer; Block 39, map of Pelham Park, 3 years 1,000

CURLEY, Bridget, to Oscar Taussig; 455 East 114th St, and 26½ Pleasant Av..... 310

DAVIDSON, Salomon, to Harry P. Bartlett; 1,000 3d Av, 2 years 2,500

DOWNES, William J., and others to Elizabeth Cullen; e s of Pitt St, 204.9 ft n of Stanton St, 2 years..... 1,800

DYER, Elizabeth, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of Brook Av and 135th St, 3 years..... 11,500

FINK, Alois and Louisa, to Joseph and Charles Stegmayer; 438 and 440 East 162d St 3,000

FRANKE, William B., and wife to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; n e corner of West End Av and 79ths St, 1 year 20,000

GAHRE, August, to Catherine Hawkins; s s of Leroy St, — ft w of Washington St, 2 years..... 350

HAHN, Millie, and Matilda B. Toussaint and Blanche Belle Church and another, executors of James A. Church; s s of Briggs Av, 105.4 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 3 years..... 5,000

HESS, Jacob, to Marcus Nathan and others; s s of 188th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x100, (2 years, 6 mortgages) 7,800

HESS, Jacob, to Marcus Nathan and others; s s of 188th St, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 1,100

HESS, Jacob, to Marcus Nathan and others; s s of 188th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 400

HESS, Jacob, to Marcus Nathan and others; s s of 188th St, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years, (2 mortgages)..... 800

HESS, Jacob, to Marcus Nathan and others; s s of 188th St, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av 2 years..... 400

HYLAND, William J., to Josiah W. Wentworth and others, executors, &c., of George W. Becker; Lot 96, map of Unionport, 24th Ward, 1 year..... 800

JACKSON, James W., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 223 East 50th St, 3 years 5,000

JOHNSON, August, and wife to Edmund A. Tronton; 1,118 Intervale Av, 3 years. 4,500

JOHNSON, August, and wife to Edward P. Hunt; 1,118 Intervale Av, 3 years. 4,500

JOHNSON, August, and wife to Bronx Realty Company; 1,116 and 1,118 Intervale Av, 1 year..... 1,700

JOHNSTON, George W., and wife to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; east one-half of Lot 315 map of Village of Wakefield, 24th Ward, installments 750

KIRBY, John, to Henry E. Stevens; s e corner of Waverley Pl and Christopher St, 1 year..... 9,000

KRAKOWER, Tobias, to Morris Goldstein and Louis Lese; s w corner of Madison Av and 132d St, 1 year..... 15,000

LAVELLE, Catharine A., to Peter McDonald; Lot 339, map of Section B, Vyse estate, 1 year..... 400

LAWSON, Robert, and wife to the East River Savings Institution; 9 St. Mark's Place, 1 year 25,000

LEVIN, Mark and Betsie, to Ignatz Schultz; n s of 79th St, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years 2,000

LEVY, Robert S., to Henry G. Leist; 152 West 97th St, 2 years..... 2,250

LINCK, John M., and wife to Bridget Moran; e s of Brook Av, 75 ft s of 135th St, 3 years..... 11,000

McCARTHY, Ellen, to Peter Moller, Jr., and others, trustees, &c., of Peter Moller; w s of Park Av, 91.8 ft s of 56th St, 1 year 2,000

McGILL, Alexander J., to the Northern Improvement Company; w s of proposed Tiebout Av, 298.6 ft s of 184th St, 3 years 1,500

MEAGHER, James A. and Edward P., and wife to Fanny Liebmann; s w corner of 34th St and 10th Av, 1 year..... 18,000

MELA, Ferdinand H. and wife to William H. Burgess; e s of Broadway, 148.10 ft s of 13th St, 1 year..... 50,000

MONK, George, to Annie Caskel and others, executors, &c., of Samuel Caskel; s s of 17th St, 223 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 7,500

MONK, George, to Abraham Stern and another, executors, &c., of Bernhard Grunhut; s s of 17th St, 223 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 7,500

MONK, George, to Isidore Jackson; s s of 17th St, 223 ft w of 5th Av, one-half year 3,000

MOHAN, Ellen, to Emily C. Gebhard; Lot 28 map of ninety-three building lots in Village of Melrose, 1 year..... 1,800

MURPHY, Thaddeus, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 55 East 132d St, 5 years 6,000

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to Charles H. White; n e corner of Melrose Av and 157th St, 3 years 4,700

NEUNDORFF, Charles, and others to Henry Neundorff, Jr., and others..... 2,000

ROARKE, Daniel and Elizabeth, to Harriet Roarke; n s of 85th St, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 3,000

SCHARSMITH, John E., and wife to Carl Ernst; n s of 183d St, 275 ft e of 11th Av, demand and one-half year, (two mortgages) 4,400

SCHELLER, Lore, to William Knoepke; e s of Main St, adjoining land of Stephen D. Horton, Island, 3 years..... 2,500

SHULDINER, David, and wife to Rachel Purdy; n w corner of Anthony Av and 180th St, 3 years 4,500

SMITH, Isaac L., and wife to William H. Hewlett; w s of Washington Av, 125 ft s of Fletcher St, 1 year 3,000

TREU, Leopold R., and wife to the Passaic Rolling Mill Company; 17 Great Jones St, 1 year..... 3,100

WARD, Walworth, to William R. Rose; e s of Riverside Av or Drive, widened, 925 ft n of 122d St, 3 years..... 4,000

WARD, Walworth, to George E. McLaughlin; e s of Riverside Av or Drive, widened, 925 ft n of 122d St, 1 year... 1,500

WEINSTEIN, Abraham, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 544 West 142d St, 2 years..... 6,000

WORTH, Cora F., to Ida A. Currier; Robbins Av, corner of 144th St; Beck Av, w s, Lots 70 to 72, map of East Morrisania, 1 year..... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BURTON, Edward V., to Allan G. Macdonell ..... Nom.

LYNCH, Francis, to J. B. Miller..... $2,500

MILLER, J. B., to Lizzie M. Fellows... Omitted.

NATHAN, Marcus, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to George L. Peabody, trustee.... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to George Lask, executor, &c... 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Emma C. and Charles F. Inslee, executors, &c. 3,500

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow, (two mortgages) ..... Nom.

TUCKER, Samuel A., to August Roesler and another, executors, &c..... 5,500

UNGRICH, Louis K., to Henry Ungrich, Jr. ..... Nom.

WOOLVERTON, Samuel, to Nita E. Hiller ..... Nom.

WOELLER, Ward, to Mary Welcker..... Nom.

WINSLOW, Edward, to W. N. Crane.... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 373 and 375; George L. Kleitz against Loton Horton, owner; John L. Ward, contractor..... 10

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 143d St, 80x85; Thomas Cannon against Thomas W. Bell, George Groethe, and — Techman, owners and contractors 517

BRYANT ST, e s, 128 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; Frederick Schmidt against Matthias Spela, owner; George J. Schneider, contractor 87

RIDER AV, w s, 449 ft s of 144th St, 25x20; Frederick Schmidt against Henry G. Silleck, Jr., owner; George J. Schneider, contractor 101

84TH ST, 316-320 East; Martin Smith against Sidney Blumenthal, owner; Frank E. Cabus, contractor 1,953

42D ST, 361 and 363 West; Martin Smith against Deborah Husted and Laura Striefler, owners; Striefler & Son, contractors 1,573

618T ST, 43 East; Max Robinson against Joseph Byk, owner; Otto Ruehle, contractor 13

618T ST, 43 East; Philip Sonkin against Otto Ruehle, contractor 75

Orders under Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

FULTON AV, e s, 550 ft n of 188th St, 75x157; C. Nylin and Peter Johnson on Joseph D. Jennings to August Kirchner... 50

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 112th St, 100x100; Anna J. Lennon on Frederick A. Snow to Orrin D. Person..... 2,000

96TH ST, 322-328 East; Bernhard Schaeffel on Frederick A. Snow to Orrin D. Person 3,466

Building Loan Contract, Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

183D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 50x74.11; Carl Ernst with John E. Scharsmith, 7 payments 10,800

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, 1,016; George Giebelhouse against Philip Born and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney O. W. Beal.

AVENUE D, w s, Lot 144, map of 150 lots, estate of John Flack, 11th Ward, 23.6x93; Anne S. Toffey against Samuel Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. & S. S. Smith.

CLIFTON ST, s s, 84.9 ft e of Tinton Av, 25x101.2; Robert C. Fritz against Marie Schlich and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Read, Hatting & Wintner.

RIDER AV, w s, 440 ft s of 144th St, 25x20; Frederick Schmidt against Henry G. Silleck, Jr., and George J. Schneider, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Kearney.

32D ST, s s, 135 ft w of 1st Av, 17.6x98.9; Thomas O'Connor against James Lyons and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Brady.

34TH ST, 117 East; the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York against Richard D. Harris and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

107TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; William M. Kingsland against Ferdinand Forseh and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlain.

113TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 39x100.11; The Henry Huber Company against Muller & Krabo, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

120TH ST, s s, 350.6 ft w of Pleasant Av or Avenue A, 18.9x100.10; Margaret C. Love against La Grand L. Clark and another, (foreclosure of mortgage,) attorney, F. G. Wild.

121ST ST, s s, 109 ft w of Avenue A, 16x100.10; William M. Huckel, trustee, &c., against Thomas Geogan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Scudder, Tappan, Seaman & Cox.

139TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100; Bengh Bengtson against John H. Leith and Charles Glenn, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, G. B. Dunn.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McLaughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Gallo vs. The Mayor, &c. 2—Mayer vs. same. 3—Rice vs. same. 4—Klein vs. same. 5—Witt vs. same. 6—Anderson vs. same. 7—Johnson vs. same. 8—Stinon vs. same. 9—Campbell vs. same. 10—Nelson vs. same. 11—Silverberg vs. same. 12—Gatjen vs. same. 13—Hansen vs. same. 14—Gillespie vs. same. 15—Noteboon vs. same. 16—Larkin vs. same. 17—Simon vs. same. 18—Haag vs. same. 19—Sullivan vs. same. 20—Schuch vs. same. 21—Saborese vs. same. 22—Kassler vs. same. 23—D. M. Koehler & Son Company vs. same. 24—Wastenfeldt vs. same. 25—Daly vs. Jardine. 26—Kraus vs. Schlaguette. 27—Sinnott vs. Sinnot. 28—Matter of Chatterton. 29—Franzen vs. Schwarz. 30—Snedecer vs. Chandler. 31—People, &c., vs. Goebel. 32—Jonson Engineering Company vs. National Air Brake Company. 33—Matter of Home Book Company. 34—Williams vs. Public Paper Box Manufacturing Company. 35—Barber vs. Barber. 36—Department of Buildings vs. Nesbeaman. 37—Conity vs. Conity. 38—John Stephenson Company vs. Scholtz. 39—Rafsky vs. Schirmer. 40—Watson vs. Meinken. 41—Price vs. Price. 42—Altman vs. Kornfeld. 43—Sullivan vs. Sullivan. 44—O'Donnell vs. O'Donnell. 45—People, &c., vs. Wilson. 46—Backes vs. Backes. 47—Fiske vs. Morrison. 48—Waldron vs. Waldron. 49—Matter of Cuthbert. 50—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Fentz. 51—Meyers vs. Wood. 52—Birmingham Brass Company vs. Ruehe. 53—Wolff Gas Radiator Manufacturing Company vs. Wolff. 54—Moore vs. Moore. 55—Longee vs. Metropolitan Rubber Company. 56—Department of Buildings vs. Siebert. 57—Freund vs. Muller. 58—Browning vs. Roberts. 59—Ascheim vs. Myers. 60—Union Bank and Trust Company vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 61—Stevens vs. United States Aluminum Printing Plate Company. 62—People, &c., vs. Williams. 63—Levi vs. Levi. 64—Vanderboget vs. Johnston. 65—Matter of Chatterton. 66—Anderson vs. Bateman. 67—McClenahan vs. White. 68—Brewer vs. Press Publishing Company. 69—Union Associated Press vs. same. 70—Selig vs. Altman. 71—Kellogg vs. Rosenblum. 72—Harlan vs. Breeden. 73—Adams vs. Ball. 74—Young vs. Cavinato. 75—Rafsky vs. Schirmer. 76—Arena Athletic Club vs. McPartland. 77—Fiske vs. Morrison. 78—Wolff vs. Bornkamp. 79—Murray vs. Moffett. 80—Whitelegge vs. Whitelegge. 81—O'Connor vs. Church of St. Francis de Sales. 82—People, &c., vs. Congregation Leisor Gaus. 83—Matter of Weisl. 84—King vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 85—Schmack vs. same. 86—Matter of Montange.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., V., IX., and X.—Adjourned until the first Monday of October.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., VI., VII., VIII., XI., and XII.—Adjourned until Monday, Sept. 20.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Hyman Greenberg. 2—Thomas Smith. 3—Charles W. Reuton. 4—Thomas Smith. 5—Mary Kern. 6—Herman B. Laufer. 7—John Hyland. 8—Kunigunda Kugler. 9—Sarah C., or Charlotte Robidoux. 10—Mina Simon. 11—Grace E. Gilroy. 12—Leo J. Gilroy. 13—John J. Gilroy. 14—Bessie Galligan. 15—James Brady. 16—John McGinnis. 17—Peter B. Amory. 18—Catherine Stafford. 19—Barbara Kuhn. 20—Julie Martin. 21—Jane Rose Darcy. 22—Jane Darcy. 23—Simeon H. Taylor. 24—Meyer S. Myers. 25—Marie E. Frossard. 26—Nellie Fitzgibbons. 27—John White. 28—William Mulry. 29—Maria Neil, and Hawks, et al. Knight. 30—Clarence W. Sedgwick. 31—John W. Manning. 32—Aaron D. Farmer. 33—Harris Ablowich. 34—Malle Katz. 35—Anson B. Stewart. 36—Emily Rosenblatt. 37—Peter Unger. 38—Jeremiah Crumitch. 39—John Fauke. 40—Robert A. Finlay. 41—Matthew Byrnes. 42—Henry Hoffmann. 43—Flora Angerman. 44—Isabella J. Robbins. 45—William Mulry. 46—Cornelius H. Coachler. 47—Theodore Anastacios. 48—Mary Ann Hanley. 49—Joel Wolfe. 50—Andrew J. Dann. 51—Mary McCormick. 52—Edward F. Barry. 53—Dennerlein Infants. 54—John Dennerlein. 55—William H. McKeson. 56—Maria McKeson. 57—Peter Scherrer. 58—Honora Kelter. 59—Philip Lyons. 60—Mary Laul. 61—James D. Carroll. 62—John Doyle. 63—Jane Darcy. 64—Matthew Ellis. 65—John Flad. 66—Margaret Levy. 67—Theresia Yemsor. 68—John Birmingham. 69—Annie Sauer. 70—Margaretha Schorbach. 71—James Hamill. 72—Cuthbert S. Johnson. 73—Bridget Mullen. 74—Johanna Nonnenbacher. 75—Anna Ottendorfer. 76—William H. Hawks. 77—George W. Belding. 78—Hannah McNamara. 79—Richard McNamara.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Louis J. Schneider, William F. Kunde, Sarah E. Bussell, Mary Ryan, William L. Evans, Richard Rainforth. At 2 P. M.—Sallie Paul.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1278—Contested will of Elizabeth P. Higgins. 1279—Contested will of Janett Steinnard.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Bell for the People.

1—Michael Carmino, Corlogeno Carlucci, Dirgo Guardino Dirgo Di Magro. 2—George W. Holt. 3—Charles E. Roberts. 4—Thomas Keating. Pleadings.—1—George Kruskop. 2—Elias H. Redler. 3—Rosano Fertite. 4—Edward F. Ferguseu, Jacob N. Sampson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell for the People.

1—William Bradford, Charles Burke. 2—Hugh Loughlin. 3—Thomas Cunniff. 4—Louis Harris. 5—Thomas J. Dempsey, Charles Eagen. 6—Joseph Salven. 7—James Clines. 8—Albert Cohen. 9—John Sanford. 10—Isaac Wuiffe. 11—Charlie Toms. 12—Carmine Flora. 13—Francisco Brunelli. 14—Horatio A. Tiemann, Jr. 15—Anthony J. Foy. 16—Jacob Catoir, (2.) 17—Charles Schreiber.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McLaughlin, J.

Tracy vs. McCrorken—Louis Davidson. Byers vs. United States Realty Company—Thomas D. Husted. Wurtenberg vs. Williams, (two cases)—Clifford W. Hartridge. Odell vs. Smith—Lucius L. Waldo. Rollmann vs. Scott—Charles H. Stoddard. Wharton vs. Reinhard—Gustave S. Drachman. Matter of Webster—Richard M. Henry. Harris vs. Taylor—Edward D. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.

Boyd vs. Smith—Carlisle Norwood.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.

Steers vs. Ryan—Edwin A. Jones.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.

P. Cox Shoe Manufacturing Company vs. Henry I. Gilbert—Alexander Rosenthal.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion callendar called at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Opens in Room 7 Court House—Hurd, J.—Criminal business.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EMMING & VELTEN.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Emming & Velten, liquor dealers, of 791 Eighth Avenue, for $635 in favor of M. Hahn & Co. The saloon has been closed for some time, and a notice on the window says to inquire of the brewer.

NOLTE BROTHERS.—George Leventritt has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Nolte Brothers, manufacturers of paper boxes of 90 and 101 Bank Street by Judge Schuchman of the City Court on the application of George W. Downs. They have been in business over fifteen years.

HENRY I. GILBERT.—Alexander Rosenthal has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Henry I. Gilbert, shoe dealer, of 295 Grand Street, by Judge Schuchman of the City Court on the application of Hastings & Gleason, representing the P. Cox Shoe Manufacturing Company. Mr. Gilbert gave a bill of sale a few days ago for $1,500.

OSCAR WIRTH.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Oscar Wirth, druggist, at 821 Seventh Avenue, corner of Fifty-third Street, for $431, in favor of Arthur F. Winter. When the Sheriff went there to make a levy, it was learned that Mr. Wirth had given a bill of sale of the place. He took the place last Spring, having been the manager for the former owner.

MELOHARP COMPANY.—The Sheriff received an attachment yesterday against the Meloharp Company, manufacturers of meloharps, at 33 Union Square, for $569, in favor of Alfred P. Roth, on a note. When the Sheriff went there to make a levy he was confronted with a bill of sale of the effects to George B. Shearer, the President and Treasurer, for $2,000, made on the 15th inst. Mr. Shearer started the business here a few years ago, and incorporated the company on Jan. 22, 1897, with a capital stock of $125,000.

CHARLES WERNER & CO.—A settlement has been effected of the affairs of Charles Werner & Co., neckwear manufacturers, of 722 Broadway. Herman Joseph said yesterday that the creditors would get the entire stock and outstanding accounts. Both partners will be released from their liabilities. The bill of sale and writ of replevin of Samuel Werner for $12,500 are withdrawn. The creditors will give $3,000 toward taking up the notes of $11,300 discounted by the banks, Mr. Werner's side making up the balance.

CONRAN & LARY.—Deputy Sheriff Williams yesterday took charge of the place of business of Conran & Lary, dealers in paper and twine, at 428 Broome Street, on an execution from Leventritt & Nathan, for $2,822, money loaned to the firm by Arthur H. Conran, to whom judgment was confessed. The present firm was formed on Jan. 1, 1889, the partners being Charles S. Conran and George H. Lary. The latter had previously been a stock broker in Wall Street, had claimed to be worth $25,000, and was regarded as the capitalist of the firm. Bradstreet's took away their capital rating four years ago. In June, 1895, the firm's inventory showed assets, $38,700; liabilities, $29,000. A second execution was issued against the firm late yesterday for $352 in favor of Jacob W. Jackson.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM PURVIN.—William Purvin, who for a number of years was engaged in the manufacture of ladies' skirts and wrappers at 37 and 39 Walker Street, city, as a member of the firm of Purvin & Meyers and for a short time on his individual account, died on Aug. 31, 1

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Musicians say the distinguishing characteristic of the

WEBER PIANO

is its sympathetic tone.

Prices reasonable; terms liberal.

Also large assortment of slightly used and second-hand pianos at prices ranging from $100 to $275, comprising the following makers among others:

WEBER, HALLETT & DAVIS, BEHR BROS., CHICKERING, STEINWAY, MALCOM LOVE.

WEBER-WHEELOCK COMPANY,

5TH AV., COR. 16TH ST., N. Y.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Boston and New England,

VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE

via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE

via Providence. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers Plymouth and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.

STONINGTON LINE

via Stonington. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire.

NORWICH LINE

via New London. Leave Pier 40 (old number) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester. Orchestra on each.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., for Catskill to connect with morning mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Kaiser, Tu., Sept. 28, 7 AM Lahn, Tu., Oct. 19, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM Kaiser, Tu., Oct. 26, 9 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Spree, Sat. Sept. 18, 10 AM Havel. Sat. Sept. 25, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Bremen, Thursday, Sept. 30, noon.
Barbarossa, Thursday, Oct. 14, noon.

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Werra Sept. 18, 10 AM Kaiser W. II., Oct. 9, 10 AM
Fulda Sept. 25, 10 AM Ems Oct. 16, 10 AM
Aller, Oct. 2, 10 AM Werra, Oct. 23, 10 AM

NOTICE.

The new TWIN-SCREW EXP. S. S.

Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse,

14,000 TONS REGISTER, 649 FEET IN LENGTH, 30,000 HORSE POWER,

Will Sail for Plymouth and Bremen

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 7 A. M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York

To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria, Nov. 10, 10 AM †Werra Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Ka'erin, Nov. 13, 10 AM †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Nov. 20, 10 AM *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb. and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 87 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Grand Oriental Cruise

By the Superb Twin-Screw Express
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA,

leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Bizerta, (Tunis,) Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem, the Jordan, and the Dead Sea,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa, returning to New York April 6. Duration of voyage 69 days. Rates of passage, $450 and upward. Canea, Crete, will be visited instead of Smyrna, owing to the part it played in the recent Eastern troubles. For further particulars apply to

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Normannia, Sept. 24, 10 AM Pretoria, Oct. 1, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM Normannia, Oct. 21, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM Columbia, Oct. 28, 7 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Phoenicia, Sept. 18, 9 AM Patricia, Sept. 25, 4 PM. First cab. $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22 ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 13
PARIS.....Sept. 29 PARIS.....Oct. 20
ST. PAUL.....Oct. 6 ST. PAUL.....Oct. 27

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

West'n'd, Sept. 22, Noon Noordland, Oct. 6, Noon
Switzerland, Sept. 29, 11 A M Friesland, Oct. 13, Noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., Sept. 25, 10 A.M.

Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, Sept. 18, 10 A M Lucania, Oct. 2, 10 A M.
Servia, Sept. 21, Noon Aurania, Oct. 5, Noon
Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P. M. Etruria, Oct. 9, 2 P M

VERNON H. BROWN & Co., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon Britannic, Oct. 20, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon Majestic, Oct. 27, Noon
Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon Germanic, Nov. 3, Noon
Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon Teutonic, Nov. 10, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSLEY, Agent.

1898—WINTER TOURS.

S. S. Pretoria, S. S. Madiana.

BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.
ROYAL MAIL LINE FOR BERMUDA.
F. H. ALEXANDER, Manager, 32 Broadway, N. Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**

EMPRESS OF INDIA....Oct. 11, Jan. 3, Mch. 28
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Nov. 8, Jan. 31, April 18
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 6, Feb. 28

TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA:**

WARRIMOO, Sept. 20. MIOWERA, Oct. 18.
ARAWGI, Nov. 22.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates.

For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

GAELIC via Honolulu.....Sept 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC .....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 30, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

IROQUOIS.....Saturday, Sept. 18
ALGONQUIN.....Monday, Sept. 20
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 22
CHEROKEE.....Thursday, Sept. 23

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:50 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:25, 8:55, 9:55, 11:55 A. M., 1:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 7:40, 9:10, 10:40 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,823, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.

The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
In effect on and after September 5, 1897.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00 to Reading,) 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (2:00, 5:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Bound Brook, Somerville, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 6:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days, 7:00, 7:25, 8:25, 8:55, 9:10, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:23, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M. 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:25, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:26, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry.)

Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 6:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, from Whitehall, week days, 6:55 A. M., 1:25, 3:55, 4:25, 6:55, 8:25 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M., from Liberty St., 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1140, 1826 Broadway, 257 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburgh. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

4:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Cafe Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn, 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.
CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex, Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.

NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily. Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later. All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily.—24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO EXPRESS, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.,

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:40 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Johnsville and Albany.

C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex; B10:46 A. M.; C3:08 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, B11:20, C3:38 P. M.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Derbrosses St.

*6:15, 9:40 A. M. daily, Sunday 7:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (we k days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.

*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.

*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage checked.

*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Watkins before arrival.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 866 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars, connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor car, New York to Richfield Springs.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers, Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARNARD, SAMUEL W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Samuel W. Barnard, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Burr, Coombs & Wilson, attorneys, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of June, 1897. CORDELIA C. BARNARD, Executrix. BURR, COOMBS & WILSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 84 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-law6mF

BRAND, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES BRAND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 81 and 83 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of December next.—Dated New York, the sixteenth day of June, 1897. FRANK SEARS, Executor, 81 and 83 Fulton Street, New York City. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. je18-law6mF

BRUCE, JULIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Julia Bruce, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Jo

THE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Nearly Complete Figures Show an Attendance of 177,104, with 6,585 Admissions Refused.

JASPER'S ESTIMATE CORRECT

Schools Above the Harlem River Will Increase the Totals to About Those Given by the Superintendent.

Three days before the schools opened on Monday Superintendent Jasper estimated the first day's enrollment of children at about 200,000. He said that all but 7,000 could be accommodated, and before Sept. 20 those who could not find seats would be received in half-day classes.

On Tuesday night a request was sent from the Superintendent's office to all Principals and heads of departments to report at once the number of pupils enrolled the first day, the number on register at the close of the second day, and the number refused admission for lack of room on the first and second days. The reports have been coming in ever since. A force of clerks has been at work tabulating them, and yesterday when the office closed for the day the statement from all the wards below the Harlem was completed with the exception of twelve departments.

The statement showed for that district a total enrollment on the first day of 170,057; refused admission, 4,273; on register second day, 177,104; refused admission, 2,348; total refused admission, 6,585.

There are thirty-four departments above the Harlem in twenty-six buildings. The enrollment there will about confirm Mr. Jasper's estimate of a total of 200,000, while it is not likely that more than 500 children will be unable to find room.

The Board of Education has compiled the schools by wards. A summary of the tables prepared for Mr. Jasper by Mr. Anderson shows:

Ward.	No. of schools.	Missing.	Attendance. First day.	Attendance. Second day.	Refused admission.
1.	2	..	630	681	.....
2	1	..	60	64	.....
4	4	..	2,541	2,647	35
5.	3	..	1,268	1,318	...
6.	4	..	2,703	3,056	25
7.	9	2	5,426	5,546	230
8	4	..	2,703	2,848	4
9.	9	..	6,283	6,553	207
10.	11	..	12,567	13,373	1,123
11.	13	2	9,686	10,205	366
12.	50	1	43,847	46,536	2,451
13.	10	2	7,147	8,221	805
14.	4	..	2,201	2,450	.....
15.	1	..	438	469	.....
16.	9	..	6,443	5,962	20
17.	11	1	9,552	*9,419	93
18.	6	..	3,350	3,520	4
19.	28	1	25,779	26,383	1,501
20.	8	..	7,018	7,288	.....
21.	7	1	4,538	4,501	.....
22.	25	2	17,047	17,872	122
Total	219	12	170,057	177,104	6,585

*Two departments of School 34, and one department of School 13 were closed on Tuesday.

The figures given do not include the new high schools. It is only in the Tenth, Twelfth, and Nineteenth Wards that there is any considerable lack of accommodation. Those three wards contribute more than 5,000 of the 6,585 children for whom there is no room just now. There will be room for all of them before Christmas if the builders and contractors keep faith with the Building Committee of the Board of Education. The Tenth Ward includes a great portion of the overcrowded lower east side, the Twelfth is the rapidly built up section above Eighty-sixth Street to the Harlem River, and the Nineteenth takes in from Fortieth to Eighty-sixth Street east of Fifth Avenue.

SCHOOL ORDERED CLOSED.

It Is on Barren Island, Where Contagious Diseases Are Reported.

The Brooklyn Board of Health has closed the public school at Barren Island on account of the existence of diphtheria and other contagious diseases in that locality. Principal Wallace says the sanitary condition of the island is frightful, and that typhoid fever and kindred diseases are spreading instead of being checked.

"The immediate cause for closing the school," said he, "is that Christian Otts, who lives in the house in which the school is held, is believed to be ill with black diphtheria. Near the school are two disease-breeding ponds which I have tried in vain to have filled up."

Dr. Jewett, Chief of the Contagious Diseases Bureau, will make an investigation, and report a plan to the board for relief.

TWO KILLED IN A WRECK.

Fatal Head-On Collision on the Wabash in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—Wabash passenger train No. 15, which left here at 9 o'clock last night, and a freight train which left Kansas City at 1:45 P. M. yesterday, came together in a head-on collision at a switch in Keytesville, Mo., this morning. William Gaines, a postal clerk, of St. Louis, and W. B. Smith, fireman of the freight train, were killed and William Clark and Paul Street, two tramps, were severely injured. No passengers were hurt.

Rutland Railroad Collision.

ESSEX JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 16.—The New York train over the Rutland Railroad, due here at 4:41 o'clock this morning, ran head-on into the local passenger train which runs between Burlington and this place. Engineer George Chase of the Burlington train had several ribs broken and sustained internal injuries. George S. Howe of Burlington had his nose broken and sustained injuries to his back. Both engines were wrecked, and the baggage car of the New York train was telescoped. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

PAUPER CUTS HIS THROAT.

"Pop" Knox Tries to Commit Suicide in the Atlantic City Jail.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 16.—"Pop" Knox, who for years has been a ward of the city, tried to take his life this morning. He is past eighty years of age, and has been given food and lodging at the jail in return for running errands and doing what odd jobs he was able to accomplish.

Something went wrong with him yesterday, and he thought he had become no longer of use. This morning Jailer Barnett found he had cut his throat with a broken knife and then tried to make the wound larger by tearing it with his fingers. He may not live. Five years ago he made a similar attempt, and when the wound was sewed up tore out the stitches.

THEIR SECOND MARRIAGE.

A Chicago Millionaire's Son Weds a New Haven Tailor's Daughter.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 16.—Matthew Sterling Borden, Yale, '95, the son of C. D. Borden, the Chicago millionaire, and Mildred N. Nerbaur, the daughter of a Hebrew tailor in New Haven, were married for the second time in this city on Tuesday, Sept. 7, a marriage license being secured from City Clerk F. H. Towne, and the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad of the Old South Church.

The couple were first married several years ago, while young Borden was an undergraduate at Yale, but were afterward separated by Borden's father, who sent his son to Europe and paid the girl a large sum of money to procure a divorce and resume her maiden name. Young Borden, who is now a medical student in New York, went to New Haven early last week and prevailed upon his former wife to come with him to this city, where they were remarried. They went from here to New York after the ceremony.

Tennessee Gold Democrats.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16.—The National Democratic Executive Committee met here yesterday. The chief question was whether the National Democrats should retain their organization in this State. After a long discussion, it was decided to retain the organization and to issue an address favoring the principles of the Indiana platform.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure

AN OLD SUIT SETTLED.

End of the New York and Westchester Water Company Case—Fortunes Were Involved.

The suit of the New York and Westchester Water Company against the Hotchkiss Gun and Joseph Richardson estates, involving $6,000,000 in investments, has been settled. The litigants, with the assistance of Moses R. Crow, one of the plaintiffs, accomplished a settlement which, practically, turns over the entire water works properties to the widows and heirs of the above estates for future developments.

The property extends from Sing Sing to the Harlem River, having over 200 miles of mains, 100 of which are in the Twenty-fourth Ward of this city.

Mr. Crow, when seen at his office at 27 William Street yesterday, declined to say anything further in explanation of the case.

WHEAT SPECULATION WEAK.

The Crop Is Moving to Market, and the Supply Is Greater than the Demand.

The wheat market was weak yesterday, although foreign advices were encouraging and export business fair. The cabled story from Buenos Ayres that, with luck, Argentina would be able to export 2,000,000 tons of wheat of the growing crop was laughed at at the Produce Exchange, especially by those whose private advices are that there is certainly damage done already by locusts all over the Republic, and that this single element of uncertainty, out of half a dozen, may before a month decide against Argentina as a competitor in the markets of the world with the United States next year. The story of good growing conditions in the East Indies was equally to the contrary. That country cannot send wheat to Europe, in any event, during the coming nine months. A keen view of the situation was that the immense movement of the American wheat crops from field to mart is well started, and that the supply is greater than the present demand. The supply will continue and the demand will come when the vast shipments already made have been disposed of.

The range of contract wheat yesterday was narrow, that of September being ½c. and December 1c. May wheat, which will come into prominence in a couple of weeks, had a range of ⅝c. The market closed in dullness and a tendency to lower prices. The net losses on the futures were: September ⅝c, December the same, and May ⅝c. The course of dealings was: September—Closed on Wednesday, $1.00⅝; open and high, $1.00½; low and close, $1.00. December—Closed on Wednesday, 97¾c; opened, 97¾c; high, 98c; low, 97c; close, 97⅜c. May—Closed on Wednesday, 97⅞c; opened and high, 97⅝c; low, 97c; close, 97½c.

Corn was quiet and steady. September closed at 35c, a net loss of ½c, and December at 37c, a net loss of ¼c.

Oats, September and December, closed at 25c and 26c respectively, the prices that have ruled during the week.

NEW HEALTH CERTIFICATES.

Credentials of the City's Freedom from Yellow Fever.

President Wilson of the Health Board yesterday issued a certificate reading:

"To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that there is not a case of yellow fever in New York City on this date."

Copies of this document, signed by the chief clerk and bearing the seal of the department, will be given to various persons who wish to leave this city for Southern towns. It was issued as a result of various appeals to President Wilson by such people.

RUNAWAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

Team Dashes into a Pavilion, Scattering the Occupants.

A team of horses attached to a delivery wagon from a Brooklyn dry goods establishment were standing at the foot of Seabeach Walk, Coney Island, yesterday, the driver being at the back of the wagon, when they took fright and ran away.

Edward Wenglung, fifteen years old, of 102 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, was the only person in the wagon. The team ran up Seabeach Walk to Feltman's Pavilion and dashed in, striking against the wooden pillars, bringing them and the pavilion roof down, and scattering the women and children present. Wenglung then fell upon the wagon pole, to which he clung until it struck an iron post, when he was knocked off. One of the horses then kicked him severely in the thigh. William Jericho, a colored man employed by Mr. Feltman, stopped the horses, which were badly cut.

SEYMOUR BROTHERS' FAILURE.

The Assets and Liabilities of the Firm Not Yet Ascertained.

Under Stock Exchange Rule No. 2,890 shares of stock were bought in yesterday for the account of Seymour Brothers of the Johnston Building, who failed on Wednesday. The securities included Rubber preferred, Missouri Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, Ontario and Western, Chicago Gas, and Tennessee Coal and Iron. The assignee, ex-Judge Donohue, said that he could not yet give any idea of the assets and liabilities. The Street guessed the amount of the failure at all the way from $100,000 to $400,000.

As on Wednesday, when late in the afternoon the assignment was known, there was stories yesterday that two or three speculative and close-sailing brokerage concerns were in trouble. These may have been due to a half a dozen houses looking for aid or accommodation. All the rumors associated the persons in distress with the Stock and Produce Exchanges. The source of several of the rumors was traced. It was then stated that names would not be given—"because we might be mistaken." This was accepted as an admission that there had been much guessing and inference in setting the stories afloat.

A firm with which whispers were busy was asked if the rumors about it could be denied. The partners said that to deny would be to reveal identity, but the shortest way to discover the solvency of the house would be to examine its books and bank account. This they were ready to permit on the condition that the name of the rumor spreader be given. With all this the winding up, within a week, and in one way or another, of half a dozen establishments that have been classed as bucket shops would excite little surprise.

BRITANNIC'S QUICK TRIP.

She Makes a Run of Seven Days and Ten Hours.

The White Star steamship Britannic, which usually arrives on Friday, came in yesterday after a run of 7 days 10 hours and 42 minutes, from Queenstown, Twenty years ago the Britannic, then a new boat, beat the transatlantic record of that time by making the run in 7 days 10 hours and 50 minutes, which was not so good by 8 minutes as the trip just made in the ripeness of her years. She later bettered her record trips by crossing in 7 days 9 hours and 30 minutes, and in 1890 lowered this to 7 days 6 hours and 55 minutes. The following year she lopped off three minutes more. She arrived on Thursday once last year after a run of 7 days 7 hours and 30 minutes.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on the Britannic were the Right Rev. John McKim, Bishop of Tokio; the Rev. James Orr, D. D.; J. W. Pinchot, the Most Rev. John Walsh, Archbishop of Toronto; Dr. T. C. Gilchrist, Nat C. Goodwin, George Gordon Green, and Capt. R. H. L. Warner.

Stern BroS

Direct attention to their large assortments & exclusive styles of
Boys', Misses' and Children's Clothing
for Fall and Winter Wear

West 23d St.

AN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY

Testimony Brought Out Showing that the Cost of the System Has Been Underestimated.

HEAVY ADDITIONAL EXPENSE

An Expert Engineer Before the Rapid-Transit Commissioners Testifies that the Extra Cost May Reach Up into the Millions.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners were all present yesterday at 12:30 p. m., and more evidence was taken as to the expensiveness of a system of underground railway. Almost the entire examination of witnesses was left to Mr. Zabriskie, counsel for the objecting property holders, and the testimony brought out was to show that the cost of the system had been greatly underestimated.

Chief Engineer Parsons was the first witness. In reply to Mr. Zabriskie's questions, Mr. Parsons said he had not yet prepared definite plans for the intersection of the rapid transit road with the Port Morris branch railway with a view to preventing any interference with the latter road.

Frederic C. Wagner, ex-Tax Commissioner, was examined, and testified that he is now a real estate broker and appraiser, and familiar with values of real property in this city. Mr. Zabriskie asked him what effect the excavations for the rapid transit subway would have upon property along the route. He replied they would tend to depreciate values, especially as the property, for the time being, would not be so desirable, and rentals would be lower. He said, also, that he could not see how the road, when constructed and in operation, would enhance the value of property, except at the termini. The elevated roads, he said, had developed the upper part of the city at the cost of the part below Forty-second Street.

Foster Crowell was examined by Mr. Zabriskie as an expert civil engineer. His testimony yesterday was confined to the proposed plans of the rapid-transit road at the intersection with the Port Morris branch and to the estimated cost of construction between the Post Office and Forty-second Street.

As to the crossing of the Port Morris branch, he said that the proposed plan is defective. If the road is carried above the Port Morris branch, as now suggested, it will not allow room sufficient for the passage of the latter's engines, and if sunk under it the additional expense above the present estimate would be more than $300,000. If, on the other hand, he said, the Port Morris road should be depressed to make more room, the extra expense would be up in the millions. Westchester Avenue would have to be regraded, and all the cross streets adjusted to the new grade.

In reference to the construction of the road between Forty-second Street and the Post Office, Mr. Crowell said that Chief Engineer Parsons had greatly underestimated the cost. From his own investigations, he was sure there was more rock to be excavated than Mr. Parsons seemed to have in view, and the cost of ventilating the tunnel, which had not apparently been considered, would be considerable. He thought Mr. Parsons's theory, that the passage of trains back and forth through the tunnel would afford sufficient ventilation, was unsound, and was certain that artificial means of ventilation would have to be resorted to, as in the Boston subway.

Mr. Crowell, under the examination of Mr. Zabriskie, was not satisfied with any of Engineer Parsons's plans. The proposed width of the tunnel, he said, was totally inadequate. Fifty feet would be found too little space for a four-track railway system.

"Would you be surprised," asked Mr. Boardman, "to learn that this is exactly the width of the tunnel of the New York Central Railroad, which has four tracks in it?"

"I should," replied Mr. Crowell.

"Well, it is just that width, and there is no trouble about running the trains," said Mr. Boardman.

Mr. Crowell had not finished his testimony at 4:35, when the commission ordered an adjournment until 12 noon to-day.

TOO MANY TRACKS DESIRED.

Commissioner Collis Does Not Want Amsterdam Avenue Choked Up by the Railway Companies.

Corporation Counsel Scott sent a communication to Commissioner Collis yesterday advising him to ask the State Railroad Commissioners as quickly as possible to reopen the Amsterdam Avenue change of motive power matter and to make an attempt to get them to compel the two rival street railways to run on common tracks. In reply to this Mr. Collis wrote yesterday:

"I am now preparing affidavits to show that the existence of four railroad tracks on that street, upon which there will be a continuous procession of rapidly moving cars, would be a menace to life and limb and property, and other affidavits to demonstrate that the common use of two tracks is feasible, simple, and less expensive than the use of four. I had thought that if I could convince the Court of those facts it would not compel me to grant a permit to maintain a public nuisance. I will write to the Railroad Commissioners at once, as you suggest."

The sub-committee of the West Side Peoples' Committee, consisting of Judge Henry E. Howland, Thomas A. Fulton, the Rev. J. A. Francis, Samuel J. Luckings, and Walter Stabler, yesterday wrote a letter to the President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, stating that they would call at 621 Broadway at 2 P. M. concerning the matter of the four tracks on Amsterdam Avenue, as they were instructed to do by resolutions passed at the public meeting on Sept. 9. The suddenness of this notice precluded the possibility of the attendance of W. C. Whitney, Mr. Root, and Messrs. Widener, Elkins, and Dolan, who had hoped if proper notice had been given to meet this committee, as they have met all those who have ever had matters to discuss concerning the traffic interests of the city. Consequently, when the committee came they were met by President Vreeland, and after waiting for some time for Judge Howland, who was unexpectedly called out of town, Thomas A. Fulton, the Chairman of the General Committee, stated the object of his visit.

The matter was discussed at length, but the reply of the railroad people was that it was unreasonable for the committee to expect them to give half of an exclusive and independent franchise to another road and so repair its defective system.

PRESIDENT ELIAS REPLIES.

He Answers Rev. Dr. Peters in Regard to Amsterdam Avenue Tracks.

President Albert J. Elias of the Third Avenue Railroad Company yesterday replied to the open letter of the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, who held that a four-track electric railroad on the latter thoroughfare would be a menace to life and a great inconvenience to the public.

Mr. Elias, in his reply, thinks that Dr. Peters has greatly overestimated the public inconvenience that would result from a four-track system and from the use of a new motive power.

He goes on to say: "If the Commissioner of Public Works had the power to withhold a permit from the Third Avenue Company he had equal power to withhold it from the Metropolitan Company, and if he had the power to withhold it from that company he has now the power to revoke or suspend the operation of the permit pending a final determination by the courts upon the question as to whether or not the Commissioner has the power to withhold a permit from either company, or to compel the Metropolitan Company to lay tracks in the centre of the street, to be constructed and used by both companies in common."

TROLLEY'S SURFACE TERMINAL.

Brooklyn Bridge Trustees Assent to the Plan Permitting a Use of Park Row.

The Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge met in the bridge office yesterday afternoon and accepted the plan proposed a few weeks ago by the trolley roads for a surface terminal in this city. By the change in plans the surface lines eliminate the trestle work feature for which contracts have already been signed and will thereby save nearly $200,000 in structural work alone..

There were present President Berri, Trustee Seth L. Keeney, Clarence A. Henriques, Mayor Strong, and Controllers Palmer and Fitch. President Rossiter, together with Prof. Collins and Engineer Breckenridge of the Brooklyn Heights Road, represented the trolley interests, while President Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad, Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Engineer Cornell represented the elevated roads.

There was a promise of delay when Trustee Henriques offered a resolution requiring the plans to be submitted to a board of experts, and followed it up with others. All of them were voted down, but not without some sharp passages at arms, in which Mayor Strong and Controller Fitch took part to the disadvantage of Mr. Henriques.

The application for the use of the Plaza at Liberty Street, Brooklyn, by the trolley companies was referred to a committee to report at the next meeting of Trustees.

Did Not Favor Adjournment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 15th inst. it is stated that I voted with Commissioner Young yesterday for adjournment of the Rapid Transit hearing. This is an error, as I concurred with Commissioner Smith against adjournment, and favoring a daily session. Will you kindly correct the error, and oblige ARTHUR D. WILLIAMS,
Commissioner, &c.

New York, Sept. 16, 1897.

FOR A NEW BISCUIT TRUST.

Reported Union of Three Big Companies Not Credited in New York—Stock Gambling Scheme Alleged.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Well-defined rumors were current on La Salle Street to-day to the effect that an end had been reached in the war of the biscuit companies and a plan of consolidation, embracing the New York Biscuit Company, the American Biscuit Company, and the United States Biscuit Company, agreed upon. These companies have a combined capital stock of $3,000,000, and practically control the biscuit output of the United States.

The sensational trading in the stock of the New York Biscuit Company on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day was likened to the time of the Moore Brothers' boom in the stock a year ago. Within thirty minutes after the opening 3,000 shares had changed hands at figures three points above yesterday's last quotations. The rise in the stock has been phenomenal. It sold at 63 to-day. A week ago it was bringing 52. Nothing definite as to the terms of the details of the alleged consolidation is obtainable, and officials of the New York Biscuit Company deny that such action has been decided upon. It is the general opinion on the Street, however, that consolidation has been agreed upon, and that it will be on even terms.

Manager F. L. Sommer of the American Biscuit Company's works in this city, at 469 West Street, and a Director of the company, was seen last evening and was asked what truth there was in the report from Chicago that the three great biscuit companies had consolidated. Director Sommer said there was absolutely no truth in the report, and that in his opinion it was started as a stock-jobbing scheme. Mr. Sommer showed the reporter clippings from various papers telling of the establishment in Chicago of a mammoth cracker baking factory. There was no truth in that story, either, said Mr. Sommer, and it was launched for the same purpose as the consolidation story.

It was learned that at the last meeting of the New York Biscuit Directory at least five-eighths of the stock was voted by banks and Chicago people, who had obtained the stock for speculative purposes. Having purchased at about 75, it is their object, it is understood, to boom the price up or above that figure and then unload. Mr. Sommer said that New York Biscuit stock had run from 20 to 110 in one year.

THE GALENA MURDER MYSTERY.

Crowds Searching at the Shaft Said to Contain the Bodies.

GALENA, Kan., Sept. 16.—Work has been continued since Tuesday at the abandoned mine shaft, where a force of citizens are searching for the bodies of the two girls and the man supposed to have been murdered by the Stafflebacks and their mother, Mrs. Wilson, now on trial at Columbus for murder.

Yesterday the workers were hedged in by a crowd ranging in numbers from 200 to 500. The community is greatly excited, and it is openly declared that if the bodies shall be found the Stafflebacks will be taken from the county jail at Columbus and lynched. Cora Stafflebach, wife of one of the accused men, was among the crowd at the shaft all day. According to her testimony she saw the bodies of the victims thrown into the shaft.

THE FISH-POISONING FEAST.

Cherokee Indians' Annual Gathering Near Siloam Springs.

SILOAM SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 16.—Indians from all parts of the Cherokee Strip have been gathering for several days on the Illinois River, at a point eight miles southwest of here, for their annual fish poisoning.

Each Indian brings one bushel of buckeye roots, which, after pulverizing, they put in gunnysacks and place in the river. A juice is formed by the water washing through the roots, which kills or intoxicates thousands of fish for miles below, after which they are easily taken with gigs, spears, and by hand, being thrown into canoes and then taken by the squaws, cleaned and cooked.

The feast lasts as long as the fish hold out and Indians make merry with their queer games and plays, which are always witnessed by large crowds of white citizens.

Lord Douglas of Hawick Arrives.

Lord Douglas of Hawick, eldest son of the Marquis of Queensberry, arrived here last night on the steamship Britannic. He intimated that he had come across the ocean to do prospecting in Canada, not having met with the success he had expected in the mines of Western Australia. He will be here four months.

Black Goods Dep't.
Second Floor.

Full lines of Novelty Black Dress Goods and Plain Fabrics, for the Fall Season, are now on exhibition, in both stores.

James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

THE CREDIT MEN'S PLANS

Policy Defined at the Annual Meeting of the State Association Yesterday.

NEW LAWS WILL BE DRAFTED

There Will Be an Active Campaign in the State Legislature Next Winter—Dishonest Debtors to be Brought to Book—An Investigating Committee.

Interest in the work of the New York State Credit Men's Association was attested by a large attendance of business men at the annual meeting in the Central National Bank Building yesterday. More than forty firms were represented. M. E. Bannin, of Converse, Stanton & Cullon, presided, the retiring President, Charles Biggs, being absent in consequence of sickness. A brief address, prepared by Mr. Biggs, was read, stating that during the past year the association had drawn liberally on its treasury in furtherance of the passage of needed legislation, both National and State, which was deemed essential to the well being of industrial and mercantile interests. Efforts had also been made in the direction of securing much needed amendments to the Criminal Code. The membership of the association, said Mr. Biggs, represented hundreds of millions of dollars invested in manufacturing and commerce.

William Naumberg, the Treasurer of the association, reported that there was a cash balance of $1,434.51 in the treasury. Mr. Naumberg said that while the association had already accomplished much, its work was just beginning. There was urgent necessity of changes in many laws affecting business, and there was a crying need of a bankruptcy law. Secretary H. J. Sayers reported that the membership of the association was increasing rapidly, the total number up to date being 323.

The Committee on Legislation submitted a terse declaration of the association's purposes, of which the following is a part: "It is the determined purpose to follow up rigidly and relentlessly any and every fraudulent debtor, and if your committee succeeds in the adoption of certain laws the nefarious practices of schemers to defraud creditors will soon be at an end. The criminal laws are now inadequate to mete out punishment to the rascals who undermine the credit system, and it must therefore be the prime object of this association to give us laws to be enacted from the meshes of which there can be and must be no escape.

"Your committee has drafted laws to be submitted at this coming session of the State Legislature providing that whether the debt is due or not due, or whether or not it is in judgment, the strong arm of the law may be called in to interfere in advance when necessary to prevent a debtor from wasting or dissipating his property or so managing his affairs that if the debt or obligation is unfairly imperiled prompt action may be taken in a court of equity to preserve the rights of the creditor. It is essential that swift and summary jurisdiction shall be given the courts in all cases where reasonable grounds of fear can be submitted that the only assets to which creditors have recourse are in a way to be dissipated, and that the present civil remedy would be of no avail in the ordinary proceeding of obtaining judgment and execution." The report of the Legislation Committee was read by Hugo Kanzler.

The following officers were elected without opposition: President—R. P. Messiter, Minot, Hooper & Co.; Vice President—O. G. Fessenden, Hayden W. Wheeler & Co.; Treasurer—William Naumburg, Naumburg, Kraus & Co.

Executive Committee—Charles Biggs, actuary of the Hat Trade Credit Association; Hugo Kanzler, Muser Brothers; T. H. Bartindale, Morse & Rogers; E. E. Huber, Eberhard Faber; C. D. Potter, F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds Company; Alfred P. Sloan, Bennett, Sloan & Co.

A plan is in course of preparation by which this association will be in a position to take up any case of supposed fraud against any of its members and prosecute it to a final conclusion. This idea will involve the maintenance of a permanent Investigating Committee.

The meeting was addressed by G. Waldo Smith, President of the Grocers' Exchange; F. R. Boocock, Secretary of the National Credit Men's Association; Hugo Kanzler, R. G. Davison, T. H. Bartindale, H. W. Lazelle, and S. Denzer. The general tenor of the addresses was with regard to the effective work already done by this association and the need of continued efforts along the same lines.

TAKEN TO QUEENS COUNTY.

Mrs. Nack and Thorn Transferred to Long Island City.

Martin Thorn and Mrs. Nack were yesterday taken to the Queens County Jail, at Long Island City, with the consent of District Attorney Olcott, and after an inspection by Recorder Goff of the warrants from Queens County. The indictments against the two prisoners pending in this county were not dismissed, but Recorder Goff announced that he would entertain a motion to that effect at a future date.

The prisoners were taken in carriages to Long Island City. Thorn was handcuffed to Deputy Sheriff Methven. Mrs. Nack was given a large pleasant room in the woman's prison, and was allowed to take her clothes and a few small luxuries with her.

District Attorney Youngs of Queens announced yesterday that they would be called upon to plead to the indictment on Oct. 4. The trials will be separate, and will probably be commenced about Oct. 18.

No Action Taken on the Pier Line.

The Riparian Commissioners of New Jersey met at Jersey City yesterday, but no action was taken in regard to the proposed extension of the pier line of Jersey City and Hoboken 200 feet into the river pending further investigation. The Commissioners refused to grant the application for the extension of the pier line at Bayonne, on the ground that the State had already extended its line to the limit fixed by the United States Harbor Line Board, to which board the applicants were referred. Several unimportant grants were made at Bayonne and in Burlington County.

Escape of a Navy Deserter.

The officers of the monitor Terror, now lying in dry dock at the navy yard, are trying to solve a mystery. Thomas McElvoy, landsman, in leg irons for desertion, escaped from the ship a few days ago. He presumably walked past the marines and watch undetected and found freedom. Whether McElvoy scaled the ten-foot wall or got away in a small boat, and how he got out of his irons, is one of those things likely to be forgotten before being explained.

Stay for Commissioner Wright.

Justice McLaughlin, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted Commissioner Wright a stay pending an appeal from the order of Justice Smyth adjudging him guilty of contempt of court in refusing to obey the mandate of the court to reinstate J. J. Fallon as Warden of the city prison. By Justice Smyth's order he was to pay a fine of $150 on Monday next and to go to Ludlow Street Jail until Fallon was reinstated.

Whether you wear a Derby as an ornament or a protection, ours at $3 answers the same purpose as the one you pay $5 for.

The shape is the same; the material is the same.

It's only a little saving; but it's half the usual price. Golf caps 25 cents—for boys of 7 to young men of 17.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S "THE CIRCUS GIRL." 14th week. Fresher than ever. Every Evening at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2. Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Herbert Gresham, &c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN OR MUSIC HALL. ADMISSION 50c. SEPT. 20TH. RENO & RICHARDS and 15 other acts. CLEO DE MERODE. PAOLA DEL MONTE.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS. CINEMATOGRAPH Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. ROLAND REED IN The Wrong Mr. Wright. George H. Broadhurst's successful comedy.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:10 sharp. Matinée Sat'y 2. SOTHERN CHANGE ALLEY....CHANGE ALLEY The new play, by authors of "Rosemary."

5TH AV. To-night, 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Edwin Knowles, Manager. A Southern Romance. "First genuine artistic hit of the season."—World.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. —GRANDER THAN EVER— Ballets, Marches, "NATURE." 350 PEOPLE. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE., 8:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Sale now open. Monday, Sept. 20. FRANCIS WILSON HALF A KING. Regular Prices, 1.50, 1.00, and 50 cents.

WALLACK'S EVENINGS, 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2. HERBERT KELCEY, EFFIE SHANNON, IN MADELEINE LUCETTE RYLEY'S COMEDY, "A COAT OF MANY COLORS."

STAR. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. The Captain of the Nonsuch. Beg. Mon. Sept. 20. Seats now on sale. THE LILIPUTIANS in their new spectacle THE FAIR IN MIDGETTOWN.

KNICKERBOCKER Evgs. at 8:15. GEO. EDWARDES' GAIETY THEATRE CO. OF LONDON. Sat. Mat. 2:15 IN TOWN

TRILBY 1,147 Broadway. 10 A. M. till midnight. Now open. Du Maurier's famous heroine posing in the "Altogether," Cooper's $25,000 painting. A sensation. Adm., 25c. 8,000,000 have seen it.

MANHATTAN B'way & 33d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. The Button Burster. What Happened to Jones.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE GLAD HAND—BURLESQUE. In olio: MARIE LOFTUS and others.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday at 2. SECRET SERVICE.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eves., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. THE MYSTERIOUS MR. BUGLE. Sep. 20, Denman Thompson in The Old Homestead.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATHEWS & BULGER AT GAY CONEY ISLAND. Next Week—"The Man o' Wars Man." Mat. Sat.

CASINO! THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN! Last 2 nts. Last Mat. to-m'w. Adieu sliv.souvs. to-n't Sept. 28—First time, "The Belle of New York."

HERALD SQ. THEA. Evs. 8:15; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 300th (Souvenir) Performance, Sept. 25. RICE'S "THE GIRL FROM PARIS."

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN. LAST WEEK. NEXT MONDAY, OPENING OF MUSIC HALL.

PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St. and 3d Av. 25c. and 50c. Steve Brodie, Vaudeville. Aft., 1:30; eve., 7:30.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av. Nights, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BIG LONDON SUCCESS, SHALL WE FORGIVE HER?

HOYT'S. "Bewilderingly humorous."—Journal. "A BACHELOR'S HONEYMOON."

Garrick Theatre. Unquestioned success.—Jour. HOYT'S "A STRANGER IN NEW YORK."

PARK BOARD MEETING.

A Memorial Tablet to be Placed Near Gen. Grant's Tomb.

At the meeting of the Park Board yesterday morning, Corporation Counsel Scott submitted an opinion to the effect that money derived from the sale of buildings condemned for the making of new parks should go to the city. The law says that money derived from the sale of condemned material shall go to the Park Police Pension Fund, and it has been applied there heretofore.

Superintendent Smith of the menagerie asked for the erection of a pheasantry at a cost of about $1,500, the cage now in use being inadequate for the birds. The plans for the improvement of Poe Park were adopted, and it will consume about $10,000.

The board decided to place a bronze tablet on a piece of polished granite in the inclined terrace around Gen. Grant's tomb. It will bear an inscription, in English and Chinese, telling the public that the tree planted there, which Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister, put in last May, was a tribute to Grant from Li Hung Chang.

Texans Visit the Stock Exchange.

James S. Hogg, formerly Governor of Texas, who is a guest at the Waldorf, saw Wall Street yesterday. He was at the Stock Exchange when the gong announced the opening of the business day. With him were several Texas officials, including Chief Justice Gaines of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Maxey, and E. M. House, a banker at Austin.

Miss Holman's Unnecessary Leap.

Naphtha ignited yesterday in the apartment of Mrs. Edward Mann of 120 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, and set fire to a lounge. She screamed for help and Lena Holman responded. On seeing the blaze Miss Holman shrieked and running back to her own room on the third story leaped from a window to the street, severely injuring her spine.

For Damaging Mr. Astor's Launch.

A suit for $3,500 damages was filed in the United States District Court yesterday by W. H. H. Curtis, master of John Jacob Astor's yacht Nourmahal, against the owners of the steamboat Mary Powell, which ran down and sank in the North River an electric launch belonging to the yacht on Sept. 6.

Sale of
Oriental Rugs.

Karabagh and Shirvan,
(average size 4x6 ft.)
$7.00.

Turkish Carpets,
(6x9 to 7½x11 ft.)
$35 & $65.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

A Supplement of Particular Interest to Readers of the Best Literature.

THE REVIEW of BOOKS and ART of THE NEW YORK TIMES,

Saturday, September 18.

Holmes, Lowell, and Others

Mrs. Sherwood's reminiscences of a dinner with them. The talk she kept notes of. Parkman and Tom Appleton.

Africa and Her Latest Travelers

An account by two Germans of what they saw in unknown parts of the Dark Continent.

Max Muller on Royalty

Reminiscences of his life in Berlin and elsewhere.

The Beginnings of Book Auctions

A rather modern feature of the book business. The first London sales and some famous ones of the past.

Meilhac's Unpublished Comedy

The real man disclosed in it. A new Hugo volume. Wagner in Paris.